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EASTERN EUROPE

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

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| I. CHINA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |
| IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged |
| V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT | Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Middle East & South Asia ReviewInter-Arab AffairsIslamic AffairsPalestinian AffairsOPEC AffairsSouth Asian Regional AffairsArab Africa<ul style="list-style-type: none">AlgeriaChadEgyptLibyaMauritaniaMoroccoSudanTunisiaWestern SaharaArabian Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none">BahrainKuwaitOmanPDRYQatarSaudi ArabiaUnited Arab EmiratesYemen Arab RepublicIraqIsraelJordanLebanonSyriaSouth Asia<ul style="list-style-type: none">AfghanistanBangladeshIndiaIranMaldivesNepal & BhutanPakistanSri Lanka |
| VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT | Contents unchanged |

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TIRANA TERMS SHULTZ MOSCOW VISIT 'FAILURE'

AU171325 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Tirana, April 17 (ATA) -- The world propaganda clamorously advertised the official visit of the American State Secretary Shultz in Moscow and all this was stimulated by the very organizers of these talks. While regarding the content of these talks, stereotype and superficial information were given. These talks were kept secret because the superpowers hatch up new plots and plans at the expense of peace and freedom of the peoples. The organization of such bilateral talks is fraught with deception, because through them they want to attract the attention of the world public opinion, as if they allegedly try to solve the problems preoccupying the world at present.

The USA and the Soviet Union as well want to create the impression that their meetings and talks testify to the fact that they are engaged in the problems of "disarmament" and adopt different "proposals" precisely to hide their feverish armament. Both superpowers do not intend to give up their strategy of war and this is the reason that their proposals on disarmament are out and out unscrupulous demagoguery.

But what was attained following these intensive talks between Shultz and top Soviet officials, Shevarnadze, Ryzhkov and the secretary general of the Soviet revisionist party, Gorbachev? Their result: much ado for nothing. The propaganda clamour on the eve of this visit on the so-called "disarmament", "preservation of peace and security" in the world, was reduced only to a mere bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of exploring and using space for "peaceful aims". Such meetings as well as that of Reykjavik, under "peaceful" labels are an expression of the failure of the demagoguery of the superpowers which cannot deceive the public opinion for allegedly their "will" to solve the problems preoccupying the world.

DAILY ATTACKS SOVIET 'IMPERIALIST' THEORY, POLICY

AU091807 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Apr 87 p 4

[Bardhyl Cani article: "'General Security' -- A Soviet Imperialist Theory and Policy"]

[Excerpts] At a number of meetings that the highest Soviet leaders have held recently in Moscow or in other world capitals with heads of state, prime ministers, and other high-ranking political personalities, the Soviet side has forcefully raised the demand to join in a Soviet program for "general security." This is being presented by them as a common meeting point for the interests of all states and as a need of the times. [passage omitted] This is also being done to come out with the thesis of a new step in Soviet foreign policy, but also in order to offer the capitalist West and the world as a whole a broader theoretical and political base for inter-capitalist negotiations and agreements. The Soviets insist that the political theory of general security contains a general philosophical and practical starting point and a goal, and that it is tied up with the interests of a particular class or nation. The Soviet journal MIROVAYA EKONOMIK I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA (MEMO) wrote that "General security reflects the unity of theory and practice, politics and morality, or national interests and those of all mankind."

Contrary to the practice of revisionist and reformist theories used to justify internal "reorganizations," the Soviet theoreticians do not come forward with any "Marxist-Leninist" or even "socialist" theories in the field of international relations, but merely with theories of an "all-humanity" nature. Being presented as a theory that belongs neither to the bourgeoisie nor to the proletariat, neither to a capitalist nor to a socialist state, the theory of "general security" seeks to become a common denominator of all political forces, tendencies, and directions. This is in the interest of the Soviet Union, which seeks to present itself as a state without hegemonistic goals, but is concerned about the security of the peoples and of the world. An all-humanity general political theory seeks at the same time to mitigate the traditional fear and opposition of the Western bourgeoisie concerning the socialist labels of numerous Soviet foreign policy steps and proposals.

On the political plane, the idea of "general security" is openly contrary to the security, sovereignty, and independence of all peoples and countries. The Soviet revisionists have come out openly against national security. In a letter addressed by the Soviet leadership to the UN Secretariat last September, it is stated that "Under present conditions no state can nurture the illusion that it can defend itself with the military means at its disposal; the preservation of the security of any state is a matter for all." Such views are not only spreading fatalism and capitulation, but are also intended to induce peoples to relinquish all efforts to build up national defense. This must be taken not only in the material sense of the word, in the sense of military preparations, which the superpowers want to induce the peoples to relinquish in order to be able to exert pressure and subdue them more easily. It must also be taken in the ideological and political sense of the word, as a call to give up the very concept of the defense of freedom and national independence, as a call to give up national identity itself. The Soviet opposition to the duty and right of all peoples to defend their freedom and national independence is an open affirmation of the imperialistic positions characterizing Soviet foreign policy. According to this political theory of "general security," should any state refuse to accept it, should it wish to care for its own national security, it would supposedly affect international stability, and should therefore be compelled through the various well-known means of international compulsion. [passage omitted] The forms envisaged and the ways suggested for achieving this "general security" reveal even more clearly the imperialist nature of this theory. What lies at its foundation is the well-known concept of the current American and Soviet political philosophy of a bipolar world, that is, a world that is led and dominated by the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

The general or regional security of peoples and countries cannot be guaranteed by the policies nor by the diplomacy of the imperialist powers, which are the major violators of freedom and international security. Comrade Ramiz Alia stated at the Ninth AWP Congress that: "The interests of the freedom and independence of the peoples, the avoidance of war and the securing of peace, and the achievement of revolutionary and democratic ideals, require from everyone constantly firm and determined opposition to imperialism and the unmasking of the aggressive policies and enslaving plans of the superpowers."

ALIA, CARCANI SIGN TROPOJE VETERAN'S OBITUARY

AU211815 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 11 Apr 87 p 4

[Obituary notice signed by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania; Rakip Balla, Tropoje District AWP District Committee first secretary; Ali Doci; Bajram Nezaj; Halik Elezi, Veli Dedi; Mira Vukaj; Mehmet Rama; Shpend Dega, and Idriz Malosmani: "Death of Ali Niman Doci"]

[Text] On 4 April 1987, after a long and grave illness, the death of Ali Niman Doci occurred, member of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, member of the National Committee of Veterans of the Albanian People, and of the Tropoje District Veterans' Committee.

Ali was born on 15 November 1896 in the village of Tpla in Tropoje District, to a family with distinguished patriotic and revolutionary traditions. Raised and taught in these traditions, in a period of important events for the freedom of Albania, Ali himself when very young took a brave part in the fight against the Serb and Montenegrin hordes who wanted to dismember our dear homeland. As a revolutionary patriot, he took part, gun in hand, in the bourgeois democratic revolution of 1924, under the command of the hero of the mountains, Bajram Curri.

Following the same path always, he responded to the occupation of the country by fascist Italy with hatred and a gun, and joined the national liberation movement led by the Albanian Communist Party (today the AWP) at its very outset. Ali turned his house into one of the main bases of the antifascist struggle in Tropoje District and himself took part in this war, weapon in hand, from 1942 until the total liberation of the country.

The party and people, always warmly appreciative of his work and loyalty, entrusted Ali Nimani after the liberation with the important duties of commandant in the local command of Tropoje District, the post of local chairman, etc. He was elected many times in succession to state organs and mass organizations in the district, and was also accepted into the ranks of our heroic party. In the second and third legislatures he was elected as a deputy for Tropoje District to the People's Assembly, and was elected a member of the People's Council of the former region of Kukes and of Tropoje District. At the fourth congress of the Democratic Front of Albania he was elected as a member of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and member of the National Committee of Veterans of the Albanian People and of the Tropoje District Veterans' Committee. He fulfilled all the duties entrusted to him with loyalty and a high sense of communist and patriotic responsibility. These were and remained to the end of his life Ali Nimani's distinguishing characteristics. He worked passionately for the education of the working masses, especially the younger generation, in the revolutionary and patriotic traditions of our people.

With his work and his views, always distinguished in carrying out the tasks set by the party and by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and for his modesty, honesty, and wisdom, Ali won and kept all his life the respect and love of the people of the highlands of Gjakove. In recognition of his merits, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decorated Ali Nimani with various orders and medals, and the AWP Central Committee decorated him with the order of the 40th anniversary of the AWP. The people of Tropoje District, all those who knew him, and we, his friends and comrades in arms, will always remember Ali Nimani with respect as a revolutionary, patriot, and ardent communist, who fought and worked for Albania until his last breath.

ZHIVKOV TRAVELS TO ALGERIA, MEETS OFFICIALS

Departs Sofia 20 Apr

AU201340 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, departed for Algeria on 20 April. He will make an official and friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria at the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party. The first Bulgarian leader is accompanied by Comrades Petur Mladenov, and Dimitur Stanishev; Khristo Khristov, BCP Central Committee member, minister of trade, and chairman of the Bulgarian half of the Joint Bulgarian-Algerian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Atanas Maleev, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Medical Academy; and [name indistinct], aide to the BCP Central Committee general secretary.

The following comrades came to Sofia airport to see the leader of the party and state off: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aledsandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, and Emil Khristov.

Arrives, Meets Bendjedid

AU201722 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, April 20 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, arrived here today on an official visit of friendship. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Mr. Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the Front de la Liberation Nationale (FLN), who welcomed Mr. Todor Zhivkov at the airport.

This is Mr. Todor Zhivkov's third visit to Algeria with which socialist Bulgaria is maintaining relations of friendship and cooperation. The latest Bulgaro-Algerian summit is to further promote the relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

This afternoon Mr. Todor Zhivkov laid a wreath at the monument of those who perished in the struggle for Algeria's national liberation. The programme for today envisages an official dinner given by President Chadli Bendjedid in honour of the Bulgarian party and state leader. The official Bulgaro-Algerian talks are to start tomorrow.

Receives Award at Dinner

AU211325 Sofia BTA in English 0742 GMT 21 Apr 87

["High Awards for T. Zhivkov and C. Bendjedid" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Algiers, April 21 (BTA corr.) -- Last night at a state residence Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the Front de la Liberation Nationale (FLN), gave an official dinner in honour of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The national anthems of the two countries were played before the dinner and an official ceremony in connection with the awarding of the two leaders was held. A state decree was read, by virtue of which Mr Todor Zhivkov was awarded the Order "Atir" as an expression of the recognition of the material and moral support rendered by the Bulgarian people to the glorious liberation revolution of November 1; for his considerable role in the organization of the armed people's struggle against fascism; for his contribution to the achievement of freedom and to the flourishing of the Bulgarian people; and as a token of the firm friendship between the Algerian and the Bulgarian people.

Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, read a decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria by virtue of which Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the Front de la Liberation Nationale, was awarded the Order of "Stara Planina" with ribbon for his contribution to the struggle for liberation of Algeria and the consolidation of its national independence, and for his services to the development of the Bulgaro-Algerian friendship and cooperation.

The ceremony and the dinner were attended by the officials accompanying Mr Todor Zhivkov, as well as by Algerian party and state leaders, members of the government and of socio-political organizations, and others.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Holds Talks With President

AU211522 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, April 21 (BTA spec. corr.) -- The second day of the official visit of friendship of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to Algeria abounds in meetings and talks bearing the sign of the traditional Bulgaro-Algerian friendship and mutual trust. The two sides concentrated their efforts on finding new and so-far untapped possibilities for adding to the political economic and techno-scientific and cultural contacts. On the basis of the already established relations of friendship and all-round cooperation, the Bulgarian and the Algerian sides expressed the firm conviction that their relations will be further broadened.

The official talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the Front de la Liberation Nationale [FLN], started this morning at the presidential palace. In the spirit of trust and mutual understanding the two sides discussed issues of bilateral interest. Then the two statesmen joined the officials accompanying them.

President Chadli Bendjedid made the following summary of the talks: "We reviewed a number of problems of interest to the two countries. As it is known and as it was expected we reached complete accord on all issues which we discussed. This is nothing unusual for countries like Bulgaria and Algeria." Mr Todor Zhivkov added: "We also discussed a number of issues of the international situation and of the regions in which we live in particular. Our evaluations on these issues coincide fully."

The Bulgarian side to the talks is represented by: Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Khristo Khristov, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of trade and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Algerian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and other officials.

The Algerian side to the talks is represented by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo of the Front de la Liberation Nationale and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Adberrezzak Bouhara, member of the Standing Secretariat of the CC of the FLN responsible for international contacts, Mr Mohamed Rouighi, member of the CC of the FLN Party, minister of hydraulics, environment and forestry and chairman of the Algerian side of the Bulgaro-Algerian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and other officials.

Stanishev Meets FLN Secretaries

AU220723 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 22 Apr 87

[Text] BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev held a meeting in Algiers with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, responsible secretary of the Permanent Secretariat and member of the FLN Political Bureau, and Abderrezzak Bouhara, member of the FLN Permanent Secretariat responsible for international contacts.

At the meeting satisfaction was expressed with the varied forms of cooperation and the active relations between the BCP and the FLN. Measures were outlined to expand and strengthen these relations.

Algerian Media Covers Visit

For Algerian coverage of the visit by a delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, see the North Africa section of the 21 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV GREET'S DPRK'S KIM II-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

AU191332 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[Greetings message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to Kim II-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and DPRK President, on his 75th birthday]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Kim II-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president:

Dear Comrade Kim II-song,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and my personal behalf I most cordially greet you on your 75th birthday.

You are known in Bulgaria as the universally recognized leader of the revolutionary struggles of the Korean people, who reached historical victories in their struggle against the imperialist aggression, and for national liberation and defending the country's independence. Under the leadership of the WPK and the Central Committee, headed by you, the fraternal Korean people achieved great successes in constructing the new socialist society, and are selflessly working to activate the decisions of the 6th WPK Congress.

We highly value and support the DPRK constructive initiatives and proposals to justly solve the national question of the Korean people -- to unify the country on a democratic basis and without foreign interference, and to turn the Korean peninsula into a peaceful and nuclear-free zone.

I recall with satisfaction past cordial meetings and talks. These meetings and talks contributed to further, dynamic development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. I am confident that our comprehensive relations will continue to develop and strengthen also in future, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Korean peoples, and world peace and socialism.

I wish you, Comrade Kim Il-song, good health and new successes in your highly responsible activity for the benefit and prosperity of the DPRK on your 75th birthday.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT INTRODUCES COLUMN ON OPENNESS

AU151314 Sofia OTECHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 7 Apr 87 p 1

[Boxed editorial announcement]

[Text] "Openness [glasnost] to Readers' Complaints" is a new column of OTECHSTVEN FRONT. It has been prompted by our time and the need for an open dialogue between the readers and the newspaper about everything -- big and small alike -- which disturbs one's social consciousness, does not comply with his ideas of social justice, disturbs the peace of his everyday life, and deforms the moral criteria of our society.

We have in mind the issue of readers' complaints to the newspaper. For us they have always been a main source of social information and a main subject of journalistic investigation, analysis, and generalization. Dozens of letters arrive daily in the newspaper and they are directed to the appropriate address -- the leader, department, institute, plant etc. Then we receive the replies -- honest, objective, and self-critical ones, and sometimes also formal, self-serving, and shortsighted ones.

It is this invisible, editorial, "behind the scenes" work that we would like to subject to broad openness. One should see the face, heart, and soul of this activity. This is so because in his complaints man pours out his heart and soul, striving to march toward better things.

Our request to readers is as follows: Please compose your complaint so that it answers three necessary questions:

How and why did the cause of the complaint arise?

Who, according to you, is responsible for the case presented by the complaint?

How can one act against the situation which has been created?

HUSAK SPEAKS TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS 14 APR

AU162052 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Address by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to the 11th All-Trade Union Congress in Prague]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates, esteemed guests, allow me, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government, all those party and state organs' representatives present here and myself personally, to greet you all and your important congress deliberations. I wish the congress smooth proceedings and very rational and useful conclusions. I also cordially greet foreign delegations taking part in your congress. We consider the 11th All-Trade Union Congress to be a great political event in our country. It concludes the broad democratic gatherings of the largest organization of our working class, intelligentsia, and other strata of working people.

At annual members meetings and conferences of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, questions of trade union organization activities, the life and work of people, and the whole society were broadly discussed, as we have heard here in discussions at the highest trade union forum. We have listened carefully to the report by the Central Council of Trade Unions, presented by Comrade Zavadil, and to a number of interesting speeches in the discussion. We can see how much work has been done, and what results have been achieved, but also how many worries we have before us and how many problems still await a solution. We appreciate the fact that trade unions, as an important part of our National Front, set themselves the goal of mobilizing the forces, energy, and initiative of the 7.5 million members to work for the prosperity of our socialist country. We appreciate the fact that our trade unions fully support the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the conclusions of the December and March sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee on restructuring, and the further democratization of our society.

The 11th All-Trade Union Congress is taking place when we are under the immediate impression of the visit of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This visit became a great and spontaneous manifestation of Czechoslovak friendship and alliance, the expression of respect and admiration of our people toward the Soviet Union and its Communist Party. The entire visit by Comrade Gorbachev has proved the full support of Czechoslovak Communists and all our people for the innovatory course of the CPSU, and the conclusions of the January session of the Central Committee aimed at the revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society. In the course of Soviet Communists we see a source of inspiration and an example for our efforts to lift society and the life of people to a qualitatively higher level.

During our talks with comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, a total identity of views of the CPCZ and the CPSU on all basic questions, directions, and goals for further developing socialism; on the deepening of cooperation of socialist states and of the joint course in the sphere of international policy was confirmed. Many various kinds of speculation were disseminated by Western propaganda — and in the end they all burst like a bubble.

Together with Comrade Gorbachev, we have concluded that in the interest of accelerating socioeconomic development in both our countries, it is necessary to use, much more intensively, the vast opportunities for our cooperation. We have put great emphasis on the deepening of the specialization and cooperation of production, above all on the use of direct contacts between enterprises and the establishment of joint organizations. As regards scientific-technical and economic cooperation, matters have started moving. Negotiations are now underway between ministries and between enterprises. Our agreements are also aimed at enriching mutual contacts between social organizations, in the sphere of science, education, culture, and in other spheres as well.

It is of key importance to start now, everywhere, with a high degree of initiative and responsibility to implement the new designs. Our joint conclusion from the talks with comrade Gorbachev was: One must not lose time, one must quicken one's step.

Comrades, the news phase also confronts us with the demand to react creatively to the current tasks, the great rate of scientific-technical revolution, to the growing demands of people. The 17th congress of the CPCZ gave a reply to these issues; it set out a program for accelerating the dynamics economic and social advancement in our country. The year that has elapsed since the congress was filled with intensive work for the implementation of the congress resolution. In a number of areas, however, serious shortcomings still persist. This was mentioned as well. The growth of key strategic areas is especially slow -- such as intensification of production, increasingly thrifty production, and scientific-technical progress. It is increasingly obvious that to increase the implementation of the 17th congress' conclusions, it is inevitable to start with profound changes in the economic mechanism and other social spheres. What matters is to make the struggle to implement these goals the aim of the broad masses of people, and to reinforce the position of the working people as managers in their state, in enterprises, workplaces and localities. This requires that full use be made of all possibilities in our socialist democracy and, at the same time, that further conditions be worked out to enable people to play the greatest possible part in management and administration and to deepen the flow of information to the public and intensify control. In this direction the March session of the CPCZ approved a wide range of tasks and measures.

An important part of the deep changes that we are carrying out is restructuring of the economic mechanism. In its entirety, this is the greatest change in the management system since the nationalization in 1948, a new concept of applying the principle of democratic centralism, a new philosophy of planned management of socialist economy. This means a change from administrative to economic ways of management with a substantial increase in the influence of value instruments [hodnotovy nastroj].

The plan as the main tool of managing the economy must set the key directions and goals of long-term development of the economy, formation of its structure, application of science and technology, and the participation in the international division of labor. The new concept of the role of central economic bodies will be based on this. It must clear itself everywhere of interfering in the daily activity of enterprises, and concentrate on strategic tasks.

From the economic and social viewpoint, we emphasize most the importance of the new position of enterprises -- increasing their authority, independence, but also their responsibility. At the same time, we want to substantially expand the participation of the people in management and administration of the enterprise and the new position of man in production. [paragraph continues]

The designs on the enforcement of the role and status of working collectives and the ensurance of their influence in decisionmaking on key issues of enterprise activity, and their selection of their chief workers, aim at this. These are innovations on which we are now working. The term "working collective" is not defined in our country by law, but work is being done on this, and we want to arrive at a clear understanding.

The application of the principles of khozraschet and self-financing and of direct material involvement of people in final results will increase their interest in better work, in production of better quality, and better management. We want to anchor these principles in the law on State Enterprise, the bill of which is already being worked on. After its completion it will be put forward to the general public for discussion. This alone is a change in the system of management of the national economy, as we have said to ourselves when we discussed the matters: It is basically the greatest change since 1948, when enterprises were taken over by the people.

We suppose that trade unions will take full part in it. Implementing these profound changes will represent a demanding process. It will require solution of a large number of complicated economic and social issues. So far, there are no ready-made answers to many of such questions. In the way the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are doing we test in practice their solutions and experiment with them. We are convinced, however, that there is no other way of increasing the economic and thus also the living standards of the people. Together with high quality, expert preparation of restructuring, of immense significance is training of the people for the new demands and conditions in which they will be working. In this connection, I would like to stress the exceptionally big role which will be played by trade unions in the preparation and implementation of restructuring. It is important that through their political, organizational, and educational activities, they might help people to understand the meaning and purposes of restructuring, win them over for active participation, in the introduction of progressive forms of organizing production and remuneration according to the work actually performed, and also in all other tasks that are connected with restructuring.

We are doing this for the benefit of the development of our production, and we produce for the sake of our people, not just for its own sake. We understand restructuring of the economic mechanism as being inseparable unity with the fulfillment of tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the recent meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium with the leading secretaries of the party's regional and city committees, the comrades pointed out that in some places the view is cropping up that one should delay the solution of restructuring problems. Well, we can wait for Easter Sunday or for Christmas, but not for restructuring. Its realization is a process, but the tasks of the 5-year plan are still valid and must be lastingly accomplished. Our main concern is to make the gradual implementation of the individual elements of the new economic mechanism, particularly by way of expanding experiments and exerting pressure on thrift and quality, help implementation of our aims: speeding up scientific-technological progress, intensifying and increasing the efficiency of the economy. A significant factor of this process is represented by speeding up the rate of international socialist integration, development of specialization and cooperation of production and scientific-technological cooperation. Czechoslovakia will contribute in an active and enterprising way toward this process of implementing new forms. We are a small country; we cannot aim for the world peak in all aspects of our broad range of products. For example, in engineering, we should produce approximately 70 percent of the world range. We do not have the capacity to achieve the peak standard here; but in connection with the other socialist countries, especially the USSR, while employing division of labor, it is possible and realistic. [paragraph continues]

There were meetings and agreements which took place last year on this issue. When tackling all these demanding problems, one cannot neglect everyday tasks, and one must use the considerable ready reserves for their implementation. Such reserves are in the quality of production, in discipline and order, and in utilization of working hours and production funds.

We know how many shortcomings we have here. Both central agencies and enterprises must solve the tasks of this year's plan with greater plan with greater emphasis and responsibility; they must make good the delays at the beginning of this year and ensure the smooth progress and efficiency of production have to be ensured. One cannot blame snow or bad weather all the time -- and the weather was not to blame everywhere.

Comrades, we consistently link the program of the 17th congress for the acceleration of the dynamics of economic growth and the creation of national income with the growth of the standard of living of the population. Even in complex economic conditions, we have managed in past years not only to keep but even slightly increase individual consumption, considerably lift the level of social consumption, and ensure the growth of wages and incomes of the population. The development of education, and health services has continued, and housing construction has progressed further. We are ensuring the total stability of retail prices of basic, vital goods. The preservation of food prices above all, housing costs, and the cost of transportation and some other services are subsidized by great social means. It is proper to criticize all the shortcomings, but we must not close our eyes to what we have managed to achieve. You know how Comrade Gorbachev assessed the results achieved by Czechoslovakia in his speech in this very hall.

In some places, rumors are being spread that prices of rum, vodka, or coffee or something like that will be increased. Nothing like this is being considered. But if you read the papers, you know that in some countries prices are going up and a considerable inflation process is taking place. This does not exist in our country and this is of very great significance for the living standards.

The widely developed system of social security is an important part of care for the improvement of material conditions of people. In solving the social needs of individual groups of the population we are internationally in one of the front ranks. We spend considerable amounts from the state budget on social purposes -- since the 14th congress the amount has more than doubled and represent this year more than 86 billion kopecs. Further supplements to this system in dependence on created economic possibilities we regard as a permanent part of our policy. Proof of this can be seen by the extensive complex of social measures approved in past days by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the Presidium of the CCTU, and the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth. This represents an important step in the fulfillment of the social program approved by the 17th Congress. It is a real contribution to improving the situation of the 1 million young families and the nearly 3.5 million pensioners. They will mean a considerable improvement in benefits for large groups of working people who will have their pensions set later according to new more advantageous scales.

On the approved measures, Kcs2 billion will be spent next year. This amount will be gradually increased, and in 1990 will reach approximately Kcs8.6 billion.

Therefore in discussing this proposal, the main question was how far can we go, and not what we would like to do or what the people would need, but how far the results of the national economy allow us to go. [paragraph continues]

In the existing situation the adopted measures represent the furthest limit of our possibilities. The most sensitive issues are being resolved, such as the problems of young families with children and of pensioners so often pointed out by trade union organizations. According to the way we succeed in creating further means, we will be able to continue the social measures. There are only a few countries in the world where, from birth until death, the state considers it its duty to take care of man's needs. Pensioners and children make up practically half of our population. The second half must create the necessary resources not only for itself, but also for them. This produces the great social demands placed on our economy, and thus also responsibility for good quality work.

At the same time, measures on wages are being prepared for certain categories of employees in nonproductive fields in order to ensure corresponding proportions with regard to wage development in the production sectors.

Once again, I want to say openly that our whole social development and the growing standard of satisfying the whole range of material needs of the people depends solely on how we manage to develop our resources. The old truth applies: We will live in the way we work. The good Lord will not give us anything, and we do not want to make debts. So we are left only with our hands and our minds, and the only thing to do is to work honestly and well. There is no other way.

Comrades! The whole process of profound social changes that we wish to implement fully affects all aspects of the work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. We know that we have a lot of [words indistinct] that was stated in the report, but at the same time we are all producers and consumers. As a consumer, I cannot demand everything and, as a producer, give very little. That is why the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, as the organization of the working people, in addition to looking after their interests, and so forth -- and I will say more about this -- must also pay great attention to production matters, for that is where they are organized.

Trade unions operate in all sectors of the economy and at every place work. For this reason, it is important that they help people to realize more deeply the need to assess more critically the results of their work, seek ways of working better, eliminate shortcomings more quickly, and contribute more to an increasing progress in our society. They all must realize that they are simultaneously producers and consumers. As consumers, they cannot have high demands while they give little as producers. That is why the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH), as the largest mass-based organization of the working people, must devote great attention to the development of production, side by side with taking care of the people's interests. Understandably, in the first place this is the task of economic management, but trade unions and other organizations must also devote attention to it.

The great plans which we have set ourselves demand that the trade unions deeply ponder their own work and search for ways to enhance its efficiency.

From their joint responsibility for creating resources to better meet the people's needs it follows that all their activity and all means at its disposal must help promote the growth of labor productivity and encourage the people's initiative and the endeavor of front-ranking workers, engineers, and technicians in pushing through progressive production methods. It is necessary to look with fresh eyes on the development of the socialist competition so that it can contribute effectively to the fulfillment of the plan and enhance the efficiency and quality of all work. You are well aware of how much formalism exists in this area. Formalism does not help anything, only in putting out figures, which are not always truthful. On the contrary, it is honest competition that contributes to better quality and effectiveness -- this is welcomed and enormously important.

The expansion of brigade forms of labor organization and remuneration deserve special encouragement, since it should be gradually implemented throughout our economy while we restructure the economic mechanism.

In line with the efforts to create resources, it is also necessary to develop the social function of trade unions in terms of better meeting people's needs and protecting their legitimate rights. This is essential. There are many people who give orders and instructions who do not take cognizance of the interests of the people, and who do not have any regard for their needs. Thousands of letters are reaching the Central Committee and other places, in which people complain about matters that should be resolved in enterprises, cities, or communities. It is also important to improve safety conditions and the culture of work, to improve medical care and the organization of leisure after work, and to improve other spheres. The trade unions are doing a great deal in this respect, and this must be appreciated.

I would like to stress the great corresponsibility of trade unions in the education and training of our younger generation, in improving the working and living conditions of working women.

Just as in other spheres, in trade unions, too, we have to strive for the deepening of democracy and openness in their life. Trade unions elect their organs from the primary organizations to the congress by secret ballot. This is a nice manifestation of democracy, but is there always such a degree of democracy at trade union meetings that nobody dares say to Comrade Director or some other figure that he is wrong, that he is making a mistake? Such openness does not yet exist -- or maybe only in corridors or behind one's back. We want a frank and democratic discussion in which every person can express his view, his stand. If someone makes a mistake, others should correct him. The collective knows how far to go.

The thing is that only the apparatuses should direct things -- they are useful as long as they do not become superfluous -- but also elected organs, so that the people will have scope for their proposals. The trade unions, too, should help promote, wherever they operate, the implementation of a healthy stream of democratism. People should not be silenced or shouted down; all sensible proposals should be heard and, if possible, also carried out. All this is an important prerequisite of further activation of activity and the successful fulfillment of the mission of trade unions in our society.

Comrades! The attention of our working people, just like that of millions of people in the whole world, focuses today on the vital question, of what to do to avert the threat of nuclear war and to achieve international detente, to ensure a peaceful future for the peoples. A clear answer to this question is given above all by the peace steps and initiatives taken by the Soviet Union and the peaceful foreign policy of the socialist community, in which Czechoslovakia actively participates. New proof of this are the far-reaching proposals put forward in the past few days in Prague, from this very place, by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. They represent a constructive solution to the basic question of strengthening of trust, peace, and security in Europe. Czechoslovakia, in harmony with the vital interests of our people, of ensuring the security of our state, of our peaceful future, attaches exceptional importance to the proposals.

Our country is situated on the border between two military-political groupings, a border about which many weapons have been accumulated. This gives us even more reason to support the new Soviet peace initiatives. This is no maneuvering; we have serious proposals here. We will see how the other side will receive them. On Monday [13 April] negotiations started in Moscow with Secretary of State Shultz. We have been noting for several years how every time such proposals are placed on the roundtable, the other side begins to look for a way out, saying we must study them, they must be complemented, and so forth. But masses of people all over the world have slightly different views on questions of war and peace. The questions of the defense of peace are becoming more and more the affair of the millions of people on all the continents, regardless of world outlook, religious conviction, or skin color. This justifies our belief that the question of peace will be successfully defended in the end. Naturally, peace is the prerequisite for normal life.

I would like to assure all the foreign guests to the 11th All-Trade Union Congress that Socialist Czechoslovakia will continue to be in full solidarity with their struggle for the rights of working people, for national independence and free development, for social progress and peace in the future as well. [applause]

In conclusion, Comrades, on behalf of our highest party and state organs I should like to express sincere thanks to the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, its members and officials and to you delegates for the significant contribution toward the development of our society. We deeply respect this contribution. We wish our trade union movement many new successes in its work for a better life for our people. Long live the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic! Long live our working people! Long live socialism and peace! [applause]

Receives USSR's Bessmertnykh

LD212057 Prague CTK in English 1613 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 21 (CTK) -- Key question of European security in the light of the latest Soviet proposals were discussed here today between Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh who arrived today as a special envoy of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gustav Husak was given detailed information about the contents of Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Moscow last week.

Gustav Husak said the Soviet proposals submitted during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Prague and at Soviet-U.S. talks in Moscow are in tune with the vital interests of the Czechoslovak people and all European states. Czechoslovakia fully supports these new initiatives and is ready to contribute towards their realization.

The two representatives agreed that an immediate conclusion of an agreement on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would be a step of fundamental importance that could mean the beginning of reducing nuclear armament. Gustav Husak stressed that after the USSR expressed readiness to include in an agreement on medium-range missiles the commitment to liquidate its own shorter-range missiles in a relatively short and exactly fixed time, there should be no obstacles in the way of concluding this agreement.

Czechoslovakia in this context resolutely rejects efforts of the USA at re-armament in the field of shorter-range missiles, which are in sharp contrast to the purpose of the disarmament process.

Gustav Husak also emphasized the importance of Soviet proposals for strict and comprehensive control of the observance of the commitments that would arise from arms control agreements, and stressed Czechoslovakia's determination to continue active work towards the materialization of the proposal to establish a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe, submitted by Czechoslovakia and the GDR to the FRG Government.

DAILY SAYS RESTRUCTURING TO 'FOLLOW THE PATH' OF USSR

AU211156 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 87 p 7

[Jarmila Houfova commentary in the "In the Week's Mirror" column: "Heading for the Same Goals;" passage between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] This week, like last week, has passed under the profound and immediate impact of the visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, to whom the people of Prague and Bratislava accorded a welcome given to no other foreign representative.

Many of the Western journalists who had come here with no intention of praising us were so overwhelmed by the spontaneity of our people that they let themselves be carried away in their reports. The attempts of some Western journalists to solicit from our people the "confession" that they had been ordered into the streets ended in a fiasco. I myself witnessed people resolutely reply to American journalists: No, we have come here of our own free will, we are here because we want to see Gorbachev and to greet him. The demonstration of our people's affection for him was more than manifest.

The people of Prague chanted his first name -- perhaps this is how we address our intimate friends. But these are just outward signs. What matters (our citizens spoke to this effect in numerous interviews that have been published and I myself have heard many opinions after the visit, including opinions by people whom I did not expect to voice any) is that the people sincerely support the policy of the Soviet Communists, approve of its programmatic aims, and admire the principled and uncompromising manner in which it is being translated into life. What matters -- and I would like to stress this -- is that people /know that the aim is to strengthen socialism, to enhance its prestige./

I am thinking at this moment also of those of our fellow citizens who groped about and failed in one way or another in the years of crisis, but who have in the meantime profoundly rectified their mistakes through their honest work and active life, who have mended their ways, who have never parted ways either with the Soviet Union or with the party. I quote from one of the many letters addressed to the editorial office, from a letter sent in by a reader who was expelled from the party:

"I naturally fully support restructuring in the USSR and will continue at my workplace as a worker to acquaint those around me with the policy of the CPCZ and the CPSU, which, incidentally, I have never stopped doing and still do."

In other words, I am not talking of those who compare things that cannot be compared -- the aims of Soviet restructuring with their own antisocialist deeds in the year 1968. [paragraph continues]

That is, I am not talking of those leaders of the right who bear direct responsibility for provoking the political crisis, for the attempt to break up Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance, for the attempt to tear Czechoslovakia out of the family of socialist states and who, acting as notorious opportunists, today try to feed on something with which they have absolutely nothing in common.

It might therefore be appropriate to recall the following conversation of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at Bratislava airport: /"My first stay here dates back to the uneasy time of 1969. Together with you, we have gone through a difficult period, but we have gone through it in a dignified and honorable way. We have been thinking about what happened. We have been pondering these issues honestly, we have gone through a tough school. There is no tougher school than that of life itself. We have drawn the correct conclusions. Just look how Czechoslovakia has progressed in the period since 1968."/ Indeed, it has progressed. It has progressed with the help of all upright and industrious people.

Formidable changes in our life have really taken place. But there cannot be any doubt either that we must not succumb to any sort of self-exaltation, that we must not come to a halt, but on the contrary, to use Comrade Husak's words, that life compels us to /accelerate our pace./ We will be accelerating this pace alongside with the Soviet Union, under the inspiring impact of its revolutionary restructuring. We are heading for the same goals, taking the same path. That is the most important and crucial thing for us right now. All the different speculation abroad and at home about whether we will, or will not, follow the path of Soviet restructuring, whether our leadership is opposed to, or welcomes, the Soviet example could really end once and for all.

Let us once again briefly recall reports from the two sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium that discussed the January session of the CPSU Central Committee and the utilization of its inspiring impetus. Let us recall the March session of the CPCZ Central Committee where the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party presented an absolutely clear position with regard to restructuring the economic mechanism as well as with regard to restructuring society at large. Let us recall the speech by our highest representative at the Czechoslovak-Soviet meeting in the Palace of Culture, Comrade G. Husak's speech at the trade union congress, Comrade Strougal's speech in Most this week, and other statements.

There is absolute clarity on questions of principle. The itemization and concretization of the set of tasks and measures -- the program for our restructuring -- is a different matter. But one thing is certain -- the order of the day is to proceed like the Soviet Communists, who, acting purposefully and energetically, are taking steps from words to action, from slogans to practical application.

But let us not assume that this process was, and is, an automatic, easy, and painless one in the Soviet Union. It will not be automatic and easy in our country either. It could very well happen that, in looking for the best possible ways, people may occasionally even fall out with each other; that sharp exchanges of views may take place among us -- be it at meetings or at workplaces, at every place where we search for new ways and new methods of work (and this will have to be done everywhere). But this is, after all, absolutely normal. How else can the correct and sensible view prevail than in a frank, comradely exchange of views? The important thing is that our society approaches the current tasks arising from the strategic line of the 17th congress aimed at acceleration from the same positions, that it pursues the same goals, and that it will manage to find the correct path toward these goals. I am convinced of this.

There is one more thing which I think is important -- that each of us, irrespective of his rank and function, irrespective of whether he is "high up" or "down below," should be able to take a critical look at his own activity up to now and manage to rid himself of working methods to which he has grown accustomed over the years, abandon the beaten track, and shake off the sediment of formalism. Let us not demand this just of others. We would not be people but demi-gods if we believed that we of all people are perfect. No one is perfect. Neither is our life perfect. But we do want to gradually reach that state of perfection, if this term can really be used in life.

STROUGAL QUESTIONED ON VISA DUTY, GORBACHEV

AU161908 Vienna Television Service in German 1740 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Interview with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal by Austrian television correspondent Friedrich Orter in Prague on 16 April; questions in German, answers in Czech, with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Orter] Is a similar arrangement possible in the long run [between Czechoslovakia and Austria] such as the one existing between Austria and Hungary, that is, the abolition of the visa duty?

[Strougal] I believe that even this question is not impossible to solve. The question is when.

[Orter] How does the Prague leadership comment or assess Mr Gorbachev's reform policy now, after his visit?

[Strougal] We in Czechoslovakia implement that which is useful for us. The visit was very useful from that viewpoint. Comrade Gorbachev told us about what they are doing in the Soviet Union and we told him about what we are doing. The talks were very frank, but in the spirit of the line that the two countries have equal rights. We respect each other's sovereignty, we respect mutual benefit. No one is forcing anything upon us.

AUSTRIA'S VRANITZKY VISITS PRAGUE, MEETS STROUGAL

LD162005 Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, currently on a private visit to Czechoslovakia, had a friendly and business-like discussion on a number of issues today.

Lubomir Strougal informed the guest about the main aspects of the acceleration of socio-economic development in Czechoslovakia, the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to this country, and Czechoslovakia's stand on topical international problems.

The premier and the chancellor devoted great attention to possibilities of promoting political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria. Assessing their results, they stressed that the present situation allows and demands more flexible expansion of cooperation and specialization in production, as well as cooperation in science and technology, education, culture and tourism.

Lubomir Strougal invited Franz Vranitzky for an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Speaking to Czechoslovak and Austrian journalists after their meeting, Lubomir Strougal and Franz Vranitzky said their exchange of views had been frank and useful.

Lubomir Strougal said that "our bilateral relations are important, we must naturally be more flexible in the economic field. I believe that some proposals of Austrian firms are very interesting, but some questions need more talks. The projects concern the technological sphere, infrastructure, construction of spa facilities and the tertiary sphere. We want a more active approach to such modern forms of enterprise as mixed ventures."

He stressed the importance of questions concerning common borders and contacts on them. Everything must be done to facilitate tourism and solve existing problems.

Franz Vranitzky said he had appreciated Czechoslovak measures simplifying formalities at border crossings.

Asked about his opinion on Mikhail Gorbachev's statement about the building of a "common house" in Europe, the chancellor said that "this was a point we discussed, a very interesting and important point". Austria needs the best relations with both systems in Europe and to develop them further. "The coming period should be marked by economic rapprochement in Europe. It will be very difficult and a very long process, but we must build these ties in the interest of traditions and good bilateral relations. In our exchange of views we proceeded from the need for a new political and economic dialogue between the states of central Europe and on a global scale. New approaches and new interpretations are needed."

Discusses Meeting

AU161355 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Interview with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky by Herbert Dobrowolny, by telephone from Prague on 16 April]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Dobrowolny] Dr Vranitzky, you said that you had had a private talk with CSSR Premier Strougal. Could you tell us something about the content of this private talk or was it intended to be only private?

[Vranitzky] No, quite the opposite. The talk ended with the agreement that the cultivation of relations between our two states would be best served if as many things as possible were discussed frankly and things were called by their proper name. This means that we both noted with deep regret that there have been no direct personal contacts between Austrian and Czechoslovak heads of government since 1981. An invitation to me was renewed and I promised to honor such an invitation for a formal, official visit.

Secondly, we discussed how economic relations between our two countries, which have not been developed as much as they might, could be improved. Some projects exist in this respect, in the machinebuilding industry, but also concerning the infrastructure, the construction of hotels, and we reached an agreement that the groups concerned, that is, the industrial groups in our country and the various state agencies in Czechoslovakia, should proceed with these projects with greater expediency than in the past.

Thirdly, the problem of procedures at the border for travelers between Czechoslovakia and Austria was an important item. There have been certain changes recently in this respect but Premier Strougal also stated his readiness to initiate further improvements. This would mean that the problem of issuing visas at the border will be approached. It would also mean that in 1988 passenger traffic by train, that is, the railways and not only the roads, will be included in this arrangement. Train schedules will also be adjusted. This, too, is something for which he declared his readiness.

A fourth, major item, was the assessment in general of certain political facts in the international sphere, something that is quite obvious after the visit by Mr Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia last week.

[Dobrowolny] You were the first Western head of government to have an opportunity to talk to one of the interlocutors, Strougal, after the visit you mentioned. What did the Czechoslovak premier tell you about his assessment?

[Vranitzky] The Czechoslovak premier draws the conclusion from the talks, which obviously must be drawn generally, that certain political tasks in the various parts of Europe, and hence quite obviously also in the socialist states, must be met with changed attitudes, with a changed approach to problems. This would mean certain forms of decentralization, certain forms of removing economic decisions from the competence of state authorities and transferring them to the enterprises and plants. This is naturally strongly marked by the effort to create closer relations between states in a more openminded way than in the past. In the final analysis the entire peace initiative of the two superpowers is marked by this aspect. [passage omitted]

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO VIEWS UPCOMING CSSR VISIT

LD212203 Prague CTK in English 1147 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Helsinki April 21 (CTK) -- The following is the full text of an interview given by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto to Czechoslovak journalists before his visit to Czechoslovakia.

Question: Mr. President, how do you assess the relations between Finland and Czechoslovakia and future prospects for them today, on the eve of your visit?

Reply: The relations between Finland and Czechoslovakia are good. Contacts between our two countries have increased over the years and furthered our knowledge of each other. I believe that relations will also continue to progress.

Finnish know Czechoslovakia as an industrialized country with fine sportsmen and a dynamic cultural life. Czechoslovak music and drama and your high-quality art glass have made their way into the Finnish consciousness.

The growth in trade and that we should make every effort to use it in our mutual interests.

Question: The Czechoslovak nation, together with other nations of the world, remembers Helsinki as the venue of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The CSCE made a fine beginning to a new era of progress in the history of Europe and the world. How does Finland want to continue developing the CSCE heritage?

Reply: We are proud that the name of our capital city is linked with the CSCE process. We consider that the policy of neutrality pursued by Finland has played its part in promoting security and cooperation in Europe. The process originated from a Finnish initiative and the Final Act was signed in Helsinki, but the process has been a combined effort by all the CSCE nations to solve the problems of our continent and to increase security and cooperation.

An important prerequisite for the continuance and advance of the process is the desire of the governments in the participating countries to put the provisions agreed on in the CSCE into effect. It is with this goal in mind that delegations of Finland, Czechoslovakia and 33 other nations are currently assembled in Vienna in the third CSCE follow-up conference.

Question: Finland has proposed the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone. The socialist countries support this proposal. Finland has made other initiatives on disarmament and strives to promote peaceful coexistence between nations. Mr. President, what should be done to make it possible to abolish nuclear weapons, not from Europe but from the whole world?

Reply: At their meeting in Reykjavik on March 26, the foreign ministers of the Nordic countries set up a joint Nordic committee to study the prerequisites for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Nordic region. This is an important step towards continuously safeguarding the existing nuclear-weapon-free status of the Nordic area.

It is Finland's principle to support all realistic proposals for disarmament. We aim to offer our services whenever we can, for instance, to provide technical skills that will promote the disarmament negotiations. I am here referring to the chemical weapon monitoring capacity that Finland has developed and our seismological project to monitor nuclear testing.

The arms limitation talks between the great powers are crucial to any quantitative reduction in nuclear armaments. Halting the qualitative development of nuclear weaponry calls for the signing of a full nuclear test ban treaty.

DAILY EXTOLS POPE AS 'APOSTLE OF PEACE'

AU021335 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 30 March on page 2 publishes the messages of greetings, which the heads of foreign delegations addressed to the 4th Congress of the Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL), which was held in Prague on 27-28 March. The messages include a 700-word speech by Zenon Klomender, deputy chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Catholic Pax Association, which he made at the 28 March closing session of the congress.

After conveying his greeting of the congress and paying tribute to Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation in general and the ties between the CSL and the Pax Association in particular, Komender goes on to speak about the problems of disarmament and struggle for peace.

In this connection he says: "We are all Christians, proceeding from our natural world view, should not only support all initiatives in this field with all our might, but we should also become involved as much as we can in their implementation. Let our activity be guided by the increasingly frequent peace initiatives of the Catholic church -- from the memorable encyclical "Pacem in Terris" of the great Pope John XIII, to the peace activity of Pope Paul VI, down to the initiatives being currently unfolded by the holy father, John Paul-II -- an unshakable apostle of peace who in his numerous speeches and prayers provides for us Christians an example of an unremitting, active commitment in the cause of defending peace, that greatest human value." In the concluding sections of his speech, Komender praises the work of CSL Chairman Zbynek Zalman, wishes the CSL success in its work, and assures it of the Pax association's support and further cooperation.

BRIEFS

PROTECTION AGAINST CBW WEAPONS -- Svazarm [Union for Cooperation With the Army] will execute 10,000 "actions" this year. Svazarm's civil defense instructors will, among other things, hold courses for people working in agriculture on the subject "the protection of the populace against the destructive effects of chemical and bacteriological weapons." [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 8 Apr 87 p 1 AU]

YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP -- (Var) -- Only 40 percent of the young people in South Bohemia are members of the Socialist Youth Union, and this organization exerts merely a small influence on the young workers and an agricultural youth. Its work among the youth of secondary schools and apprentices schools has been deemed to be inadequate. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

DRINKING WATER SHORTAGE -- The situation concerning the supply of drinking water in East Slovakia continues to be "critical." Strict regulations designed to conserve drinking water are in force in a number of cities. The most serious is the situation in Kosice, where drinking water runs for only 2 hours in the morning and 4 hours in the afternoon. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

POWER PRODUCTION -- By 20 March the steam power plants in Slovakia had produced 409,000 megawatt hours of electric power over and above the plan. Due to a breakdown in the third block of the nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice, the nuclear power plants have produced 115,000 megawatt hours of electric power less than planned. The traditional steam power plants had to step up their production, therefore consuming more coal. As a result, the stockyards currently have only the technical minimum amount of coal. Due to the highest reserves of gas in the underground reservoirs in recent history, the gas sector has coped well with the demanding winter period. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE PRODUCTION -- Experts from 30 enterprises have been discussing in Luhacovice since 1 April the expansion of the production of nonalcoholic beverages, the maintenance of their various attributes, the expansion of their range, and the improvement of their quality. The meeting is also being attended by experts from Hungary, the FRG, Austria, Sweden, the United States, and Great Britain. "The establishment of direct relations with the Bush Boake, Allen Company of Great Britain is being contemplated, as is the setting up of a joint venture producing aromatic substances." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 87 p 2 AU]

USSR AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES BERLIN NEWS CONFERENCE

LD211758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr ADN -- The USSR's latest foreign policy initiatives provide a truly historic opportunity for a cardinal change in international relations, for practical steps in solving the most urgent problems of disarmament, and for eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. This was stated by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, at an international news conference in Berlin on Tuesday. He explained the USSR's new, far-reaching disarmament proposals, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to the CSSR and in his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Moscow.

The conclusions drawn by the U.S. Administration will decide whether it will be possible in the near future to find solutions for important questions of disarmament, especially medium-range missiles and shorter-range missiles, and to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and international affairs.

The ambassador noted a positive international response to the Soviet proposals. He added, in reply to a question, that in some NATO countries, there were different reactions even within individual governments. It is to be hoped that initial skepticism will soon be overcome, since these proposals are primarily in the interest of the people of the whole European Continent. The Soviet leadership continues to be willing to solve all international problems in an atmosphere of active dialogue and the search for agreement. Now there is an excellent chance of finally ending the disarmament deadlock and introducing practical steps. "It will not be our fault," said Vyacheslav Kochemasov. "We are seeking solutions, we are doing nothing to complicate solutions."

The Soviet Union has a very high regard for the GDR's important contribution to preserving security and peace and its support for the new Soviet initiatives. This was again expressed in the meeting between Erich Honecker and Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, representative of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The USSR regards the close cooperation between the fraternal countries, which pursue a coordinated foreign policy line, as a reliable guarantee for further advances toward a world free of nuclear weapons.

Asked about the possibility of a visit by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in connection with the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin, the ambassador replied that according to present plans, Mikhail Gorbachev will attend a ceremony marking the anniversary. His visit will have an importance that extended above and beyond the occasion.

Answering further questions, Kochemasov praised expanding international cooperation in political, economic, and other spheres. He described the state of relations with the GDR as exemplary in all these questions. He attaches great significance to the joint initiative of the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons in Central Europe. The USSR is willing to withdraw its nuclear weapons from this region and respect its status.

In conclusion the ambassador said: "We are not seeking any advantage." It is important to spell out the essence of the Soviet proposals to the international public. The Soviet-U.S. dialogue requires understanding the stand of the other side and the awareness that the two sides are primarily responsible for what the world will be like tomorrow.

HONECKER GREETES DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ON BIRTHDAY

AU191416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) — Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song: I convey to you on the occasion of your 75th birthday the most cordial greetings and fraternal congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song: The communists and all citizens of the GDR know and respect you as an outstanding party and state official of the DPRK, as a battle-tested communist, and a loyal son of the brave and industrious Korean people. Under the leadership of the WPK, the fraternal Korean people have accomplished great things in building socialism and defending its achievements. Your work at the head of the fraternal Korean party, the WPK, is successfully aimed at securing a life in peace and happiness for the Korean people.

Your important contribution to the continuous development and the comprehensive expansion of the trusting, friendly relations between our peoples, our parties, and our socialist states are held in high regard in the GDR. The unforgettable meetings with you in the GDR and DPRK open up new prospects for the cooperation aimed at the well-being of our peoples, which is already materializing in many spheres.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song: From the bottom of my heart, I wish you good health, creative energy, and new great successes in your responsible activity for the well-being of the Korean people and our common revolutionary cause.

With communist greetings,

E. Honecker,

SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman

OBSERVER COMMENTS ON NVA EXERCISES CONTINUE

Western Officials View Maneuvers

AU171036 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Views of Observers"]

[Text] Colonel Roy Gilles (Great Britain): Our program was extremely well prepared. And as we could see, it was compiled with great understanding. As a professional officer I am very satisfied. The fact that the National People's Army (NVA), the colonel continued, invited officers from the Western countries to visit its troops and enabled them to talk to the crews of the vehicles is proof of the effectiveness of confidence-building measures.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Gentles (Canada): The entire organization is "first class." The NVA spared no effort and took care of us in every way. I must say as a professional officer and official Canadian observer that I have obtained an extraordinarily positive impression here. Naturally we were not in a position to count every individual soldier participating in the exercise and after all, this is not our assignment. We could see for ourselves what type of training is conducted here, he said. The stipulations of the Stockholm documents were met and were implemented in practice.

Lieutenant Colonel Paul Spiller (FRG): There were no problems with my working conditions. From the very beginning I was able to ask questions. My questions were answered very frankly. The atmosphere among the group of observers was very cordial. The meeting with leading officers such as Col Gen Stechbarth was a special experience for me. I could tell in talks with on-site soldiers that all of them had been well instructed and that, it seemed to me, they were putting their hearts and souls into their work and I believe accomplished their tasks well.

NVA To Attend FRG Maneuvers

DW210955 Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 18-20 Apr 87 p 2

[Report by "HZ": "GDR Officers To Attend FRG Maneuvers for First Time"]

[Text] Cottbus -- For the first time, NVA officers will observe Bundeswehr maneuvers. That was stated officially by Bundeswehr Lieutenant Colonels Paul Spiller and Lutz Seidel during an NVA maneuver. Spiller and Seidel said they have already been given the names of the NVA officers to be sent to observe the "Kecker Spatz" ["Bold Sparrow"] Bundeswehr maneuvers in southern Germany in September. The GDR also wants to send observers to the U.S. "Reforger" maneuvers in the FRG in late fall. Spiller and Seidel were members of an international group of observers from Eastern, Western, and neutral countries attending maneuvers near Cottbus and Goerlitz.

LDPD CONGRESS ELECTS LEADERS, CONCLUDES 11 APR

AU150938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Weimar (correspondent's report) -- The 14th congress of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] was concluded in Weimar on Saturday [11 April] with the election of the LDPD's leading organs. In its first session, the new Central Executive Committee reelected Manfred Gerlach as party chairman. Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Gerhard Lindner, and Hans-Dieter Raspe were elected deputy chairmen. Furthermore, the members of the Political Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Executive Committee were elected. [passage omitted]

The 14th congress unanimously passed a declaration of intent concerning the peace policy of the worker-peasant state and a declaration on international solidarity. [passage omitted]

KADAR ARRIVES IN SWEDEN, BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Carlsson at Airport

LD211308 Budapest MTI in English 1238 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Stockholm, April 21 (MTI) — The special airplane carrying Janos Kadar and his party arrived in Stockholm Tuesday, landing at Arlanda Airport. The airport was decorated with the Swedish and Hungarian flags. The general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of Presidential Council, who is beginning an official visit to Sweden on the invitation of Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, was met by Prime Minister Carlsson, and Anita Gradin, minister of foreign trade and acting foreign minister, and Ragnar Dromberg, ambassador of Sweden to Hungary. Also present were representatives of the Hungarian colony of Stockholm. Following a short welcoming ceremony, Janos Kadar and his party were driven to their residence in one of the beautiful parks of Stockholm, the Haga palace built in the 17th Century.

Holds Talks, Signs Agreement

LD211920 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Our special correspondent, Eva Vertes, reports on the first hours of Janos Kadar's visit to Stockholm.

[Vertes] The positions of the two countries are similar or very close on questions of fundamental importance. This was stated by the MSZMP general secretary and the Swedish Prime Minister in the course of their friendly and cordial tete-a-tete. As we have already reported, Janos Kadar and his entourage arrived in Stockholm at noon precisely for an official visit. Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson gave him a reception which lacked all ceremony but was all the more cordial for that. After going to their residence, Janos Kadar and our delegation paid homage at the grave of Olof Palme, the head of government assassinated last year. Since this afternoon, there lies a wreath of roses — in the national colors of Hungary — with this inscription on the ribbon: Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary and member of the Presidential Council.

The next scene was at the prime minister's office where, as I have said, there was a tete-a-tete on the most important issues of international life and, more closely, the situation of the European Continent. They stressed that the peaceful cooperation of countries with different social systems served their mutual interests. The MSZMP general secretary and the Swedish prime minister spoke with satisfaction of the relations between the two countries, which are developing successfully in almost every sphere. They reaffirmed that there was mutual intention to discover further possibilities for cooperation.

The same cordial, friendly atmosphere characterized the plenary talks which followed the 1-hour tete-a-tete, at which the members of the two delegations were also present. These talks also concerned international issues and bilateral relations. As regards the former topic, they both stressed that both sides wish to take the initiative in contributing to the cause of peace, international security, and cooperation. They emphasized that in addition to the great powers, the small- and medium-sized countries also played an important role in the creation and preservation of international peace and security.

They noted with satisfaction that certain favorable changes were manifesting themselves in the international situation and agreed that an early breakthrough was needed in arms limitation. On the Hungarian side it was pointed out that the new proposals by the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact provide an opportunity for this.

The participants in the Hungarian-Swedish plenary talks this afternoon noted with satisfaction that relations between our countries were settled, that they were developing successfully, particularly in recent years, and that now they extend to almost all important spheres. The different social systems of the two countries is not an obstacle to their future expansion. They regarded better use of opportunities in economic relations as particularly important. They wished to stimulate the modern forms of cooperation. Finally, they expressed the hope that the present, highest-level visit would give a new impetus to the expansion of relations in every sphere.

It is part of the chronicle of the day that Peter Varkonyi, Swedish minister of foreign affairs, and Swedish Acting Foreign Minister Anita Gradin signed an investment protection agreement which guarantees favorable conditions for the enterprises of both sides in capital investment. The agreement came into force today and is the first such agreement that we have reached with a developed industrial country.

As regards the rest of the program today, the banquet will begin at 1930. It is given by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson in honor of Janos Kadar.

LAZAR MEETS WITH USSR'S ANTONOV FOR TALKS

LD212130 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers met Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov in Budapest Tuesday. Participating in the talks, held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, was Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GASPAR, DELEGATION DEPART FOR FDGB CONGRESS

LD212217 Budapest MTI in English 1352 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 21 (MTI) -- A trade union delegation, led by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), left for Berlin Tuesday, to attend the 11th congress of the Confederation of Free German Trades Unions (FDGB). The delegation was seen off by Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Hungary.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU211634 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] PAP — The delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives headed by Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, ended its Polish visit on 15 April.

The group had participated in, among other things, laying the cornerstone to the children's clinic of the Krakow Medical Academy in Prokocim. This clinic was officially named after Clement Zablocki, a congressman of Polish origin.

During their stay in Krakow the American congressmen met with Jozef Cryrek, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee; a group of deputies; Krakow Metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Macharski; a group of Jagiellonian University professors; and the municipal authorities of Krakow.

JARUZELSKI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS 21 APR

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, including his talks with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, see the East Europe section of the 22 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ORZECZOWSKI ATTENDS POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GALA

LD212113 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 21 — A gala concert was held here today marking the 42nd anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski delivered an address, stating, among other things, that the movement of reconstruction in the Soviet Union is a chance for the entire socialist community. It multiplies the strength of socialism, consolidated its international prestige and enriches it with new, attractive contents.

An address was also delivered by Soviet Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES MONTHLY ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD121924 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 13 Apr 87

["GUS Report on Economy" — PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 — According to preliminary data, industrial output in the first quarter of this year was higher than in the same period last year though the advancement of the Central Annual plan (CPR) was slightly lower than the lapse of working time and lower than the share of the first quarter in last year's annual production.

Building-construction output was lower than last year, the total volume of freight carried by socialized transport also decreased.

The turnover in foreign trade increased. In trade with the hard currency countries in the growth rate of imports considerably outdistanced that of exports.

The number of apartments handed over to citizens in the first quarter was higher than a year ago. Livestock procurement, especially of poultry, was higher, and milk procurement also grew.

The population's money incomes were higher than expenditure. The level of the population's savings grew considerably.

There were two workdays more in March and in the first quarter this year than in the same periods of 1986.

In the first three months of this year the sold production of the socialized industry in constant prices was 2.1 percent higher than a year ago. In the processing industries it was 2.3 percent higher than a year ago. In the processing industries it was 2.3 percent higher, while in the mining industry it fell by 1.5 percent.

The sold production of industry in the first quarter accounted for 24.6 percent of the Central Annual Plan.

The procurement of slaughter livestock in the first quarter of this year amounted to 615.7 thousand tonnes, including 214.3 thousand tonnes procured in March, which respectively gives an increase of 6.9 and 8.1 percent over last years figures. In the first three months of 1987 the procurement of beef on hoof was 4.8 percent, of pork 7.0 percent and of poultry 21.2 percent higher than in the same period of 1986.

2094 million litres of milk were procured in the first three months of the year.

In the first quarter of 1987 the basic output of socialized building-construction enterprises was by 6.2 percent lower than in the same period last year (in March it grew by 3.3 percent).

In the first quarter in the socialized building industry handed over 16,000 apartments, including 9,200 apartments handed over in March.

The railway transport carried .7 percent less freight, car transport — 11.7 percent less and sea transport — 6.2 percent less than a year ago. Last March, 89.9 million tonnes of cargo were carried, that is 2.2 percent more than in the same period last year.

In the first quarter of this year, export in constant prices was higher by 3.6 percent than last year, and import went up by 7.9 percent. In March, the figures grew, respectively, by 9.0 and 11.6 percent.

The turnover with socialist states in the first quarter also showed an increase, with export going up by 2.8 percent and import growing by 2.7 percent against last year's results. Last March saw an increase in export by 12.6 percent and in import by 5.8 percent.

In trade with capitalist countries, export grew in the first quarter by 4.3 percent and import by 14.3 percent while in March the figures went up, respectively, by 5.4 and 18.5 percent.

At the end of last March, the deficit in trade with socialist states totalled 91 million roubles while the surplus in trade with capitalist countries amounted to 202 million U.S. dollars.

The average employment in five basic sectors of the socialized economy totally 7,643,300 in the first quarter, and was lower by 4,100 (0.1 percent) than last year. The average monthly pay in those sectors (including money paid out from profits) was bigger by 14.5 percent than in the first quarter of 1986.

The average disability and old age pension (excluding farming sector) grew by 33.3 percent in the first quarter against the same period a year ago. In March it was bigger by 38.8 percent.

People's money incomes in the first quarter totalled 2,071 billion zlotys with expenditures amounting to 1,888 billion zlotys. Comparing with last year's first quarter, incomes went up by 22.9 percent and expenditures — by 23.4 percent.

People's money reserves went up in the first quarter by 184 billion zlotys, and they went down in March by 9.4 billion zlotys. In the first quarter of this year, money deposited on savings accounts grew by 101 billion zlotys and cash reserves went up by 83 billion zlotys.

FARMERS CHALLENGE GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

LD151354 Warsaw PAP in English 2213 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 14 — The constitutional Tribunal today held hearings in a case of the Polish Union of Small Livestock Growers and the Polish Gardening Union challenging government executive orders to the act on social security for private farmers' and their families, and the act itself.

The complaint questioned the compliance of the orders with the act they should follow and with the constitution as well as the constitutionality of some of the wordings of the act.

It challenged the system of pegging the farmers' dues paid to the social insurance fund, in which the governments executive orders had raised the interests rates in due collected off some sectors of the agricultural production.

Other major points questioned were the interpretation of the obligation to ask public and expert opinion on new legislations, the timing of the announcement of new regulations and the way of getting them across to those involved, as well as the time from the announcement till they take effect.

The government had lifted the orders in question when the proceedings were held before the tribunal today and asked for further steps to be dropped accordingly.

Both farmers' organizations agreed in principle, but upheld part of the charges and the tribunal is expected to pronounce its judgment on April 22.

CUSTOMS TIGHTENS CONTROLS ON GOODS SMUGGLING

LD132317 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 — The Customs Office in Szczecin has decided to tighten its customs regulations and introduce an obligatory control of all participants of tours leaving for Sweden in order to eliminate smuggling attempts.

Also the Swedish side tightened its control, sometimes in a brutal form. Polish "tourists", however, turned out to be insubordinate. Two tours that left for Sweden on April 7 and 12 were bound to leave behind and deposit some 140 kg of foodstuffs, mainly ham and 5 kg of caviar, 190 crystals, 210 bed-clothes, 140 table-cloths, 30 kg of sweets, 270 towels and cameras.

The participants included "retail traders" who tried to smuggle several pieces of bed-linen as well as "wholesalers" with substantial amounts of food or crystal.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS MARKET SUPPLIES

AU121817 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 87 p 2

[Excerpt] PAP — The Government Press Bureau reports that the Government Presidium met on 6 April. Premier Zbigniew Messner described the course of and decisions made of the 31 March meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Secretary. The chairman of the Council of Ministers formulated tasks for the government stemming from the Secretariat's decisions. The implementation of these tasks will be examined at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.

The Government Presidium then assessed the supply of goods to the market during the first quarter of this year and acquainted itself with forecasts for the second quarter. Disruptions to the production and supply of goods arising from the severe winter and the continued high increase in personal income had a negative influence in the money-market situation during the first quarter. Nevertheless, the supply of goods to the market during this period can be described as satisfactory. This is particularly true of the supply of foodstuffs.

The supply of meat, meat products, and poultry was better than a year ago. This also applies to the range of such products. The amount of cured pork products, as part of total meat consumption, increased by 10 percent. An improvement in supplies made it possible to end rationing of the sale of certain unboned cuts of beef. Dry goods supplies settled at a level that satisfied needs. Dairy products supplies met trade sector orders. On the other hand, supplies of vegetable oil, fish and fish products, and coffee were inadequate during the first quarter.

An almost 2 percent decline in the amount of foodstuffs as part of total sales indicates that positive changes are occurring in the demand structure.

There was an improvement in supplies of fabrics and hosiery in the manufactured goods sector. Clothing and footwear supplies, especially for young people, were inadequate. Supplies of domestic washing detergents also failed to satisfy the population's needs.

Supplies of goods during the second quarter of this year will be similar to those during the first 3 months of 1987.

Supplies will be increased during the pre-holiday period to meet increased demand for consumer goods. Retail trade outlets' business hours will be extended and fairs will be organized.

The meat product supply structure will be improved. The new price structure should lead to an increase in demand for vegetable and animal fats, while purchases of butter should decline. Investment in the fats and food processing industries should permit improved supplies of margarine and pasta during the second half of 1987.

The Government Presidium advised the responsible ministers to undertake activities that would make it possible to speedily eliminate the shortages, especially those of manufactured goods, indicated by the trade sector. [passage omitted]

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS, APPOINTS AMBASSADOR

LD162128 Warsaw PAP in English 1928 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 15 -- At a meeting of the Council of State here today Ryszard Swiecicki and Mieczyslaw Menzynski, chairmen of the voivodship people's councils in Elblag and Tarnow, respectively, reported on the formation of socio-economic councils in their voivodships.

Each of the newly formed councils is composed of a dozen-so members proposed by self-managements of state enterprises, cooperative organizations and by political, social and professional organizations.

As it was stressed by the chairmen, the fact that the socio-economic councils group numerous representatives of big industrial enterprises should help consolidate their cooperation with people's councils in the implementation of tasks envisaged by voivodship socio-economic plans. They pointed to socio-economic councils as new and significant forums in which to consult decisions taken by voivodship people's councils on essential matters, which will contribute to society's increased participation in decision-making processes.

The Council of State adopted the report on the formation of socio-economic councils at the two voivodship people's councils and resolved to devote one of its coming meetings to reports concerning similar councils in all voivodships.

Having assessed the implementation of people's councils tasks in the field of environmental protection in small towns and villages, with particular regard to the development of municipal facilities and services, the Council of State determined that progress in this area failed to live up to society's needs and expectations.

The council recommended that voivodship people's councils and their appropriate commissions review and update voivodship programmes of environmental protection in the context of tasks outlined in socio-economic plans for 1986-1990. These programmes should be supplemented with undertakings which would promise quick effects, achieved with low outlays but with the help of social activeness and with economic organizations possible sharing the costs. The Council of State reviewed a report by the general public prosecutor on activities aimed at protection of citizens' rights. Stressing major accomplishments of the prosecutor's offices in this field, the Council of State pointed to the need for further developing and deepening this activity.

The Council of State appointed Edward Polanski, 54, to the post of ambassador to Venezuela. Polanski held a number of responsible posts at home and abroad, including that of first secretary and counsellor of the Polish Embassy in Madrid in the years 1979-84. Until now he has been vice-director of a Foreign Ministry's department, PUWP member.

POLITBURO 'APPEAL' ON MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

AU161116 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Apr 87 p 1

["PZPR Politburo Appeal: Let Us Greet 1 May With A Civic Social Pledge"]

[Text] The first of May is approaching. Let us greet the labor day with a civic social pledge.

We call on all those concerned for the good of the country to take part in this social pledge between 25 and 30 April.

No PZPR members and candidate members should be absent. We are also counting on a large turnout by members of the ZSL and SD, trade unions, and social associations and organizations.

Work forces, urban and rural society, scholars, and students are bound to find tasks whose performance will bring satisfaction and advantage and will impart a sense of duty having been fulfilled. We will all avail ourselves of what we have all done together.

Where the situation with materials permits this, extra efforts may increase production destined for the domestic market and exports, accelerate construction and modernization, and help make good the delays caused by the long, sharp winter.

There is also a lot to do to make our country cleaner and esthetic. Willing hands, good organization, and tools that are usually simple are all that is required to tidy up cities, districts, streets, houses, parks, and squares and make good the neglect.

Let us refer to the 18 March 1987 PPR Sejm resolution, which called for intensified work for the sake of the country. We also call on PRON bodies. Take the lead in various social tasks and see to it that everyone who volunteers is able to perform several hours of well-planned and organized work, so that no effort is wasted.

Thanks to this, we will meet at the 1 May parades with the feeling that during the civic social pledge we have all done a lot — for ourselves, for our relatives, and for Poland.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER LOGINOV

AU211613 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1509 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 21-04-1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received on April 21, V.P. Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, special representative of the Soviet leadership. The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and the members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that Mikhail Gorbachev, the members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU be conveyed warm greetings and best wishes.

During the talk, the guest informed about the unfolding and results of the talks George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, conducted in Moscow.

Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the Soviet Union's and CC of CPSU's General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's initiatives and proposals concerning the conclusion of an accord on the medium-range nuclear missiles, the removal and elimination of all these arms from the European Continent, as well on the total scraping of operative-tactical missiles from Europe. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out again that people, progressive, antiwar forces everywhere should step up the struggle for halting the arms race, a passage to effective disarmament measures, nuclear first and foremost, the creation of a climate of confidence and broad collaboration among nations, to favour the disarmament and peace process in Europe and the world over.

During the interview, stress was laid on the importance of intensified actions to contribute to the further development of the fine Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration, to the mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S AFRICAN TOUR

Romanian-Angolan Joint Communique

AU060841 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 87 p 2

["Joint Romanian-Angolan Communique" on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's 28-30 March visit to the People's Republic of Angola]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, from 28 to 30 March 1987.

The distinguished Romanian guests were extended a warm and fraternal welcome by the Angolan people, party, and government, as an expression of relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two peoples. They visited economic and sociocultural establishments and showed great interest in the Angolan people's achievements.

President Nicolae Ceausescu laid a wreath at the memorial of President Antonio Agostinho Neto, the founder of the Angolan nation and of the MPLA-LABOR Party.

During the talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, the two sides examined in detail ways and means to further expand bilateral relations and also exchanged views on topical international issues.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of the government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the SR of Romania; Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marin Iliescu, ambassador of the SR of Romania to Angola;

For Angola: Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, first deputy prime minister of the government for the production sector; Afonso Van-Dunem M'binda, minister of external relations; Evaristo Domingos Kimba, minister of agriculture; Rode dos Santos, secretary of state for social affairs [name and title as published], Henrique de Carvalho Santos Onambwe, minister of industry; Ismail Martins, minister of foreign trade; Augusto Teixeira de Matos, minister of finance; and Carlos Antonio Fernandes, minister of transport and communications. [name and title as published]

I

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed satisfaction at the good relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields between the two countries and peoples and reiterated the need to further strengthen them, in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1979 and on the basis of understandings reached at summit level.

Taking into consideration the possibilities of the national economies of the two countries and the priorities of their socioeconomic development programs, the two presidents agreed that relevant Romanian and Angolan bodies should take steps to finalize negotiations on increasing trade exchanges and on further developing economic cooperation in industrial construction, energy, oil, and mining, agriculture, fishing, wood processing, and cadre training.

To stimulate the long-term development of economic relations on stable bases, an agreement on developing trade exchanges and economic and technological cooperation between the Government of the SR of Romania and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola was signed during the visit.

The two presidents praised the results of the proceedings of the latest session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation, which took place in Luanda, and decided that relevant bodies in the two countries should take steps and adopt the necessary measures to commendably implement the understandings reached. They agreed to strengthen the role of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technological Cooperation in actively promoting the Romanian-Angolan economic relations.

The RCP secretary general and the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party highly valued the cooperation between the two parties, which is based on the cooperation agreement between the RCP and MPLA-Labor Party, and assessed that the November 1986 signing of the protocol on the implementation of this agreement will contribute to strengthening ties and cooperation between the two parties.

The two presidents also stressed the importance of intensifying ties of friendship and cooperation between trade union, youth, women, and other mass organizations in the two countries.

They also emphasized the usefulness of holding periodic consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, presented the concerns and achievements of the Romanian party and people along the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society as well as Romania's great socioeconomic development targets in the current 5-year plan and up to the year 2000.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos highly valued the achievements attained by the SR of Romania in all spheres of activity, particularly its foreign policy aimed at making a contribution to preserving peace and developing cooperation in the world.

Referring to the situation in the People's Republic of Angola, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos briefed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on achievements attained by the Angolan people and government in developing the revolutionary process in the country and defending their achievements and territorial sovereignty and integrity. He also pointed out his country's contribution to the cause of the liberation of nations, particularly in southern Africa. President dos Santos referred to the goals of the People's Republic of Angola to accelerate its development and create the material base for building socialism. He also referred to efforts jointly undertaken with other countries from southern Africa to promote relations of economic cooperation at a regional level, as an integral part of the African Continent's process of economic development.

II

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Angola examined the complex problems of international life and expressed profound concern over the very serious situation in today's world as a result of the escalation of the arms race, the use of force and the threat of force, interference and intervention in domestic affairs of other states, conflicts and wars in various parts of the world, the negation of the right of people to self-determination and to freely choose their development path, and the prolonged crisis of the world economy.

In view of this situation which poses a threat to international peace and security and profoundly affects the highest interests of nations, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos believe that resolute and urgent steps should be taken to put an end to the course toward confrontation and war and promote a policy of detente, respect for national independence, peace, and cooperation among nations.

Pointing to the danger of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe and would lead to the disappearance of conditions for life itself on our planet, the two presidents assessed that the key issues of our age are to defend peace, halt the arms race, and proceed to concrete disarmament steps such as eliminating nuclear weapons and reducing armaments, troops, and military expenditures, in order to defend the supreme right of nations and people to existence, a free and dignified life, and peace.

The two presidents spoke out for implementing a complex disarmament program, with emphasis on the elimination of nuclear weapons, a program which should also provide for a cutback in conventional armaments, troops, and military expenditures.

In this respect, Romania and Angola speak out for the adoption of urgent measures that can lead to the stage-wise elimination of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Likewise, the two countries believe that greater efforts should be made to reduce conventional weapons, by at least 25 percent up to the year 1990, and 50 percent by the end of the century.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos highly valued President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative on a 5 percent reduction in armaments, troops, and military expenditures by Romania and stressed that this measure sets an important example in the overall efforts for an effective transition to concrete disarmament steps.

The two presidents valued the peace and disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In this respect, they hailed the USSR proposal on the withdrawal of intermediate-range missiles from Europe, with the belief that the conclusion this year of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on such a withdrawal would represent a first step toward freeing the continent from all nuclear weapons and would contribute to a climate of peace and trust in Europe and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also spoke out for a general ban on nuclear tests, for preventing the militarization of outer space, and for using it exclusively for peaceful purposes.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the hope that the current all-European meeting in Vienna on security and cooperation in Europe will discuss and adopt efficient steps which can lead to real progress in building a lasting system of security in Europe.

Romania and Angola speak out for turning the Balkans into an area of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness, without nuclear and chemical weapons. Likewise, they speak out for creating similar zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world, as an important step along the road of detente and to strengthening international trust and understanding.

The two presidents expressed their profound concern at the situation in southern Africa and firmly condemned any support for the regime in South Africa. They also condemned its aggressive actions against Angola and other independent neighboring states, stressing that such actions aim at destabilizing the development of the People's Republic of Angola and other countries in that region.

The presidents of the two states expressed solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and asked for an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and the implementation, without other considerations, of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council of 1978.

Romania and Angola firmly speak out against any machinations that aim at recognizing the so-called "government" installed in Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa against the will of the international community.

The two presidents condemned the regime of racist discrimination, spoke out for the application of general and obligatory economic sanctions against South Africa, and expressed the solidarity of their countries with the leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) and other progressive forces in that country in the struggle to abolish apartheid.

The two presidents stressed the important role of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] in the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policy, racism, and apartheid and on the OAU actions to politically resolve differences and tension in Africa. They spoke out for increasing the organization's contribution to resolving the complex political, economic, and social problems facing the African countries in their efforts to promote free, peaceful, and independent development. They emphasized the important role of the OAU in strengthening economic cooperation between African countries, in order to consolidate their political and economic independence. Reiterating the attachment of their countries to the principle of resolving all contentious problems between states through peaceful means alone, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos believe that this is the only way to resolve the conflicts existing in the Middle East, Asia, Central America, and other parts of the world.

Expressing concern over the increased tension and complex situation in the Middle East, which jeopardizes international peace and security, the two presidents reiterate the convictions that a lasting, just, and global peace in the Middle East can only be achieved on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, and guarantees for the security of all states in that region. The sides stressed the need to continue the political and diplomatic activity that should lead to resolving the Palestinian people's problem in accordance with their interests and aspirations. In this respect, they emphasized the importance of convening an un-sponsored international conference on the Middle East problem, with the participation of the interested parties, including the PLO, and of other countries which can contribute to the peace process in that region. They stressed the need to strengthen Palestinian national unity within the PLO, so as to speed up the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

In connection with the situation in Latin America, Romania and Angola reiterate their support for the revolutionary struggle of the Nicaraguan people and other people in that region and for the initiatives of the Contadora Group aimed at establishing a climate of peace in Central America.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos believe that an imperative requirement for the peace and security of nations and for mankind's future itself is the elimination of underdevelopment, the reduction of gaps between rich and poor countries, and the establishment of a new world economic order. In this respect, the two presidents speak out for organizing a UN-sponsored international conference, with the equal participation of both developing and developed countries, on finding a global solution to underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order. Such a conference should reach agreements on facilitating the progress of all countries, primarily of those lagging behind, with a view to ensuring the harmonious development of the entire world economy.

Romania and Angola speak out for strengthening the solidarity and action unity of developing countries and promoting broad economic cooperation among them.

The presidents of the two countries believe that resolute steps should be taken to find a global political and economic solution to the foreign debt problem of the developing countries, on the basis of certain criteria and principles which take into consideration the development level of the debtor countries, their payment capabilities, and the efforts that these countries must make to ensure their socioeconomic development. Likewise, the two presidents believe that practical ways and means should be found to reduce and stabilize interest ways and means should be found to reduce and stabilize interest rates to reasonable levels and ensure the access of these countries to international credits under preferential terms.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Angola believe that a solution to the complex problems of the contemporary world requires the active and equal participation of all states in international life, regardless of size or social system, particularly the small and medium-sized countries and the developing states, which are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace.

The two presidents valued the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its positive role in solving the serious problems of the contemporary world and asserting a new and democratic policy of freedom, independence, and respect for each nation's right to freely choose its socioeconomic development path. They positively assessed the importance of decisions adopted at the Harare conference of heads of states or government from nonaligned countries on bringing about disarmament, politically resolving hotbeds of tension, and ensuring peace in the world.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Angola believe that the United Nations is the most appropriate international forum for democratically discussing and solving political, economic, and social problems in the present-day world. The two presidents spoke out for improving the activity of the United Nations and other international organizations, adapting these forums to realities and requirements of the contemporary world, and increasing their role in promoting international peace and cooperation.

III

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of Angola expressed full satisfaction with the Romanian-Angolan high-level meeting and the conviction that the agreements reached will give strong impetus to strengthening and deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu warmly thanked Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and the friendly Angolan people for the particular hospitality and reception extended to them throughout the visit.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, invited Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to pay an official friendship visit to the SR of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Ceausescu Toast at Zaire Dinner

AU051820 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Apr 87 pp 1 and 3

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast" at official dinner Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire gave in his honor in Kinshasa on 31 March]

[Text] Mr President, Mrs Mobutu, ladies and gentlemen: On my own and on my wife's behalf, and on behalf of my aides who accompany me, I want to express, on this occasion, too, thanks for the invitation to visit Zaire again and for the warm welcome and hospitality we enjoy in your beautiful country.

On this occasion, I take pleasure in extending our and the Romanian people's warm greetings and best wishes to you Mr President and Mrs Mobutu, as well as to all the friendly people in Zaire.

I would like to extend particularly warm thanks for the reception extended to us by the militants of the party and of people in the capital city of your country. I consider the manifestations of the population in the capital city of Zaire -- starting with the airport and continuing with the road we traveled on -- and at the Palace of the People as an expression of the fraternal friendship between our peoples and the wish to further strengthen cooperation and solidarity.

I would like to extend to the inhabitants of your capital city and to all the citizens in Zaire our and the Romanian people's warm greetings and wishes for ever greater successes in the economic development, in strengthening independence, and in raising the material and cultural well-being.

The current visit we are paying to your country, Mr President, reflects the good relations between our countries and the development of cooperation in various fields of activity. Taking into consideration the socioeconomic development plans and programs of Romania and Zaire, I believe that there are favorable conditions to more markedly develop cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and other fields of activity. I believe that, during the talks we have held in these past days we, together, will find new possibilities in this respect, in the interests of both countries, of our peoples' economic development, and of strengthening independence.

We are glad that we have the opportunity to become acquainted with aspects in the work and life of your country's people and with their achievements on the path of their independent socioeconomic development. As friends, we wish you and all the Zairian people full success in fulfilling the country's development plans and ever greater achievements in all the fields of activity!

You have visited Romania and are aware of the concerns and achievements of our people. Since your last visit, the Romanian people registered a number of important achievements. They have overcome some difficulties caused by the world economic crisis, and ensured the continuous progress on the path of establishing a better and more just social system. Today, the Romanian nation is engaged in a comprehensive development program, of building a superior stage of socialism and giving a strong impetus to science, as a decisive factor of the entire development.

We know very well that in order to achieve our plans we -- just like other nations in order to fulfill their socioeconomic development plans -- need peace and cooperation on the principles of full equality among all nations of the world.

We have developed and work to continuously develop relations with all countries of the world regardless of their social system. We believe that interstate relations should be based on full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and the total elimination of force and the threat of force.

The world imperialist and reactionary circles, defying the desire for peace of the peoples and of the people's masses everywhere, continue to promote an antipopular policy. We witness a continuous worsening of the international situation. The nuclear arms race continues, as does the conventional arms race. Today, the two great nuclear powers have so many nuclear weapons that, each one of these weapons can destroy at least 10 times all of mankind. That is why, the fundamental issue of our times is disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from our world.

One can say that today mankind is at a decisive moment for its future and everything possible should be done in order to establish a new policy of peace and international cooperation. [paragraph continues]

Now, more than ever, it is necessary to unite the efforts and ensure the close cooperation of all the nations and peace-loving forces to change the dangerous course of events and to defend the fundamental rights of the people and nations — to life, to peace, and to a free and dignified development.

Romania supports the proposals for the elimination of nuclear weapons, in stages, by the year 2000. We spoke out and continue to speak out for finding solutions to various problems and various stages of the nuclear and overall disarmament in an independent way, without linking one issue to another. Therefore, Romania hailed and supports the proposals of the Soviet Union on achieving an agreement with the United States on the issues of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, with a view to completely eliminating them from Europe and to limiting their total amount to 100 missiles, at the most, and further actions should be taken toward completely eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles and other nuclear weapons. We also believe that the proposals advanced in this respect by the United States could open up prospects to reach — in the shortest time possible — an appropriate agreement on this issue between the two countries.

Nevertheless, we believe that the issue of nuclear weapons concerns all countries and particularly European countries, where the greatest amount of nuclear weapons are accumulated, but it also concerns other countries as well. Therefore, greater efforts and close cooperation among all the countries are needed in order to eliminate nuclear weapons. Likewise, we speak out for actions to reduce conventional weapons. Starting from this, Romania decided — within a national referendum in which the whole nation participated — to proceed, as of last year, to a unilateral 5 percent cutback of its weapons, troops, and military expenditure.

As is well known, military expenditure exceeded \$1 trillion. Many of the current difficulties are directly linked to the great military expenditures. Therefore, decisive and concrete measures are required to reduce military expenditure and to allocate the funds released in this way to finding solutions to problems existing in each country and to supporting developing countries. If military expenditure were reduced by 10 percent, \$100 billion would be available each year. European socialist countries proposed a 25 percent cutback of military expenditure and this would mean releasing about \$250 billion annually. This is the only way to make a contribution to solving the serious problems of underdevelopment and to setting in motion the development of the world economy!

A number of conflicts continue and even worsen in various regions of the world. Romania speaks out for halting the military conflict and for finding solutions to all the interstate problems solely through negotiations. There are many conflicts in the world, and I do not want to speak about each of them. However, I would like to mention the need for an international conference to solve the problems in the Middle East. We supported and continue to firmly support the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their own state. We speak out for a halt of the Iran-Iraq war. We believe that the support given to various groups and antigovernmental forces in Central America and any interference in the Republic of Nicaragua should be stopped.

We firmly condemn the apartheid policy in South Africa. We fully support the South-West African People's Organization in its struggle for Namibia's independence. We express our full solidarity with the southern African countries in their struggle waged against South African intervention. In general, we believe that the UN resolutions on Namibia and on condemning and taking measures against South Africa should be implemented.

The African countries succeeded — through a long-standing struggle — in gaining their political independence. [paragraph continues]

One must say that, as a result of the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and the policy of the international monopolies, including the financial capital, the economic situation of many African countries has become very serious. One can say that the fundamental issue for the African countries and for all developing countries is to eliminate underdevelopment. It is necessary to ensure an independent socioeconomic development of every nation. The political independence cannot be ensured without socioeconomic development! In general, one can say that in the past 5-6 years the situation of developing countries has gotten much worse. The developed and rich countries have accumulated annually tens of billions dollars to the detriment of developing countries; while developing countries became poorer and poorer, their incomes have been reduced by tens of billions dollars annually. These figures are recorded by official international bodies which recognize the injustice of the current international economic relations. It is obvious that such a situation cannot continue any longer. Concurrently with the disarmament problems, the problems of underdevelopment hold a very important place in the international situation.

We speak out for overall solutions to these problems through negotiations among developed and developing countries. It is known that all North-South negotiations that have been held so far under various forms have not brought about any results. Therefore, we believe that it is necessary to organize an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of both developed and developing countries. All problems, including the developing countries' foreign debt problems, could be solve within this framework. It is also in the interest of developed countries to find solutions to these problems which could open up the path to the socioeconomic progress of developing countries.

We believe that developing countries should further strengthen their solidarity and unity. These countries make up two thirds of the world and if they work in greater unity, they will be able to persuade developed countries to proceed to finding more correct solutions to these problems.

It is certainly necessary to achieve a restructuring of the international monetary system. The current bodies should take a new stand of supporting developing countries instead of developed countries. One must certainly bear in mind that the process of socioeconomic development, of raising the standard of living of peoples in developing countries, and of establishing a new world economic order, require equitable relations, based on the principle of equality and mutual advantage in all fields of activity.

We believe that the process of solving the serious international problems requires the participation of all countries, regardless of their size or social order, with fully equal rights. Particularly, it is necessary to ensure the participation in this process of all small and medium-sized countries, developing and nonaligned countries, which represent the majority of the whole mankind and are vitally interested in a new, democratic policy.

We believe that the United Nations and other international bodies should play a more active role in solving international problems.

Although the problems are very serious, we firmly believe that people, working together, can change the current situation and can ensure a policy of peace, cooperation, and each country's socioeconomic development.

I take pleasure in mentioning the active cooperation between Romania and Zaire, within the United Nations and within the Nonaligned Movement of the group of developing countries, in which Romania participates as guest, as well as in other international bodies.

I would like to express again my belief that our visit and the talks we held together, Mr President, will give new prospects to the bilateral and international cooperation between our countries.

With this belief I would like to make a toast:

- to your health, Mr President and Mrs Mobutu,
- to the Zairian people,
- to their progress and prosperity,
- to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Romania and Zaire,
- to peace and cooperation throughout the world,
- to the health of all of you! (loud applause)

Romanian-Zaire Communiqué

AU071957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

["Joint Communiqué" on visit of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Zaire issued in Kinshasa 1 April; all Zairian names and positions in paragraph seven as published]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendly visit to the Republic of Zaire from 30 March-1 April 1987 at the invitation of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founder-chairman of the People's Revolution Movement [PRM] and president of the Republic of Zaire.

During his visit to the Republic of Zaire, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as the officials accompanying them, visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Kinshasa.

The high-ranking Romanian guests enjoyed a warm and cordial welcome by the capital's residents which was an expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship the Romanian and Zairian peoples harbor for each other.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, held official talks with Mobutu Sese Seko, founder-chairman of the PRM and president of the Republic of Zaire. During the talks, the two sides briefed each other about the situation and current trends of socioeconomic development in their countries. They extensively examined ways and means to further develop Romanian-Zairian cooperation. They also exchanged views in connection with current major international issues.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and respect, were attended for the Romanian side by:

Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of the government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Milea, adviser to the president of the SR of Romania; Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Mircea Andrei, ambassador of the SR of Romania to the Republic of Zaire; Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Ion Grigore, director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

And for the Zairian side by: Ekila Liyonda, member of the PRM Central Committee and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Sambwa Pida Moagui, member of the PRM Central Committee and state commissioner for planning; Nkema Liilo, special adviser to the founder-chairman of the PRM and president of the Republic of Zaire on problems of security; Kalongo Mbikayi, director in the office of the founder-chairman of the PRM and president of the republic; Nyembo Shabani, state commissioner for finance and budget; Sampassa Kaweta Milombe, state commissioner for transport and telecommunications; Tshiunza Mbiye, state commissioner for national economy and industry; Ileo Itambala, state commissioner for mines and energy; Kasereka Kasai, state commissioner for foreign trade; Tokwaulu Bolamba, state commissioner for post, telephone, and telecommunications; Kabala Kiseke Seka, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Mobutu Nyiwa, secretary of state for international cooperation; Kasasa Cinyanta Mutati, main adviser to the president of the republic; Mampuya Musuangayi Nkumbe, ambassador of the Republic of Zaire in Bucharest; Waku Yizila, main adviser in the office of the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Kutendakana Pumbulu, director of the Directorate for Europe in the Department for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Ipoto Eyebu-Bakand'Asi, political and diplomatic adviser to the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Malu Wa Koni, adviser to the president of the republic; and Ilanga Nyonshi, adviser to the Embassy of the Republic of Zaire in Bucharest.

I

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire expressed their satisfaction with the constant development of the long-standing relations of friendship between the two countries and decided that these relations will be strengthened more and more in all areas fully in keeping with the basic aspirations and interests of the Romanian and Zairian peoples and with the general cause of peace, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

The RCP secretary general and founder-chairman of the PRM expressed words of appreciation for the fruitful cooperation and solidarity between the two parties and for the active role they play in developing Romanian-Zairian relations of friendship and cooperation in general.

Taking into consideration the continuously increasing potential of the national economies of the two countries, the presidents of Romania and Zaire stressed the importance of developing increasingly broader economic cooperation and trade exchanges. In this respect, they decided that the competent bodies in the two countries should act to increase the trade volume and to expand economic cooperation in mining, agriculture, oil, industry, and in other areas.

The two presidents agreed to strengthen the role of the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation in actively promoting relations between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Zaire.

To give an impetus to economic relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko signed a long-term program accord on developing economic and technical cooperation and trade between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Zaire.

The two presidents also decided to continue to develop relations between the two countries in culture, science, education, health care, sports, cadre training, and mass media, and to intensify relations between their parliaments, mass organizations, trade unions, youth, women, and other organizations.

They also agreed to intensify consultations between their foreign ministries to seek most effective ways and means to implement the understandings concluded and decisions adopted at the summit level.

II

Examining the problems and processes regarding ensuring peace and socioeconomic progress in the present-day world, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire noted with great concern that the international situation continues to be very serious as a result of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, of the policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, of the preservation and even expansion of certain conflicts and sources of tension, of the colonialist, neocolonialist, and racist policy in various parts of the world, of the deepening world economic crisis, and especially as a result of the worsened economic situation of the developing countries.

The two presidents stressed the need to urgently resolve these basic and complex problems of today by halting the arms race and through nuclear and conventional disarmament to safeguard people's life, security, and peace.

For this purpose, the two heads of state launched an urgent and solemn call on all states and peoples in the world and on the progressive forces everywhere to take firm action to halt the dangerous trend of events toward tension and war and to assert the policy of peace, cooperation, and of safeguarding the nations' right to life, to peace, and a free and dignified existence.

The two presidents expressed concern with the allocation of huge human, material, and financial resources for military purposes which constitutes a heavy burden for peoples and a constant danger for international peace and security.

For this purpose, Romania and Zaire advocate the adoption of urgent measures aimed at a stage by stage elimination of all nuclear weapons as soon as possible and intensified efforts to substantially reduce conventional arms.

In this context, Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, became acquainted with President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative regarding Romania's 5 percent cut in weapons, troops, and military expenditures in 1986 which he assessed as a significant example of efforts that are being made to proceed from statements to deeds in the area of disarmament.

The president of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire stressed that by reducing weapons, troops, and military expenditures, important material, financial, and human resources would be made available which could be used to solve the economic problems of each country and especially to assist the developing countries in efforts aimed at socioeconomic progress.

The two presidents advocated a total and general ban on nuclear testing. They spoke out against the militarization of outer space, and for utilizing it for peaceful purposes alone.

Taking account of the most serious situation in Europe, the presidents of Romania and Zaire believe that it is necessary for the United States and the USSR, and for the European countries to act with great responsibility to achieve an accord as soon as possible on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles from the continent as a first step toward freeing Europe from any type of nuclear weapons.

The two presidents expressed the hope that the current All-European Meeting on Security and Cooperation on the European Continent in Vienna will work out and adopt realistic and efficient measures that will bring about effective progress in building a lasting system of security in Europe and especially in achieving appropriate understandings on the road to achieving nuclear and conventional disarmament, in strengthening confidence and cooperation on the continent, and in expanding trade exchanges, economic, technical, and scientific cooperation among all European countries.

The presidents of the two countries spoke out for turning the Balkans into an area of peace, cooperation, and goodneighborliness, without any nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases. They also stressed that the achievement of nuclear-free zones in central and northern Europe, in the Middle East, Africa, and in other parts of the world would contribute to improving the international situation, to detente, and to better understanding in the world.

The SR of Romania and the Republic of Zaire reaffirmed their adherence to the principle of resolving interstate conflicts solely by peaceful means, through negotiations, and by seeking political solutions that will meet the aspirations of peoples to live in peace and security.

The two presidents expressed great concern about the persistence of tension and about the increasingly complex situation in the Middle East. They emphasized that a just and lasting peace in this part of the world must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and to creating their own state, and it must be based on ensuring the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

To achieve a global solution to the Middle East problems, the presidents of the two countries favored a UN-sponsored international peace conference which should be attended by all sides concerned, including the PLO, the only representative of the Palestinian people.

The two heads of state expressed concern about the continuation and expansion of the war between Iran and Iraq and stressed the need for the two sides to immediately halt their military operations, which cause tremendous human and material losses, to withdraw their troops within the borders that existed before the conflict, and to seek peaceful solutions to the differences between the two countries through negotiations which should take place in the spirit of the international law, in the interest of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples, and to the benefit of their free and independent development.

Examining the situation in Africa, the president of Romania and the president of Zaire stressed the progress achieved by the African people in their struggle for freedom, national independence, socioeconomic development, and for expanding cooperation and strengthening their unity of political action at an African and world level.

The two presidents stressed the important role played by the OAU in uniting the efforts of African countries to promote economic cooperation among them and to solve differences and tension by political means.

The two sides reaffirmed the support granted by the two countries for the struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, for independence on the basis of immediate application of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 of 1978. They very firmly condemned the racist and apartheid policy, the repressive measures taken by the South African regime against the majority population in that country, and the aggressive actions against neighboring independent and sovereign states.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire firmly advocated the abolition of the apartheid policy in South Africa and the insurance of equal and democratic rights for all citizens of that country. They believe that the situation in Chad endangers peace and security in Central Africa and the stability on the African Continent.

The two presidents stressed the need for the international community to grant greater political support for peace efforts made under OAU aegis to halt the war that effects that country and to seek a solution to the problem in Chad on the basis of national reconciliation, without any foreign interference.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko paid special attention to international economic issues. They stressed that it is now more than ever necessary to intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order. For this purpose, they stressed that it would be of great importance to organize an international conference within the United Nations with the participation of all states to seek a global solution to problems by achieving general accords designed to favor a more rapid progress for each country, primarily for the developing countries.

Romania and Zaire are for strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries. In this respect, the two countries are for the holding of a summit conference of the developing countries that should establish tangible measures aimed at strengthening cooperation among them and that should formulate a common strategy for negotiations with the developing countries.

Stressing the particular seriousness of the problem of foreign debts of the developing countries, the presidents of Romania and of Zaire believe that a global political-economic solution must be urgently sought to this problem on the basis of criteria and principles that will take into account the level of development of debtor countries, of the payment possibilities, and of the efforts those countries have to make to ensure their socioeconomic development.

Romania and Zaire believe that the United Nations should play an active role so that a global solution will be found for the problem of foreign debts, and it should take tangible measures and actions to this effect. Romania and Zaire support the convening of an international conference by the United Nations in connection with the problem of foreign debts of the developing countries in order to adopt concrete measures and actions to solve this problem. They also support the convening of an international conference under UN and OAU aegis in connection with the foreign debts of African countries. They also advocate the restructuring of the international monetary system and the convening of an international conference for this purpose.

The SR of Romania and the Republic of Zaire firmly advocate broad and unrestricted access of the developing countries to the achievements of modern science and technology and call for a substantial transfer of technology to those countries in keeping with their specific requirements for development.

At the same time, the two countries believe that it is necessary to stop the luring of specialists away from developing countries by the developed countries, and they advocate the adoption of international measures to this effect.

The president of Romania and the president of Zaire stressed the positive role played by the Nonaligned Movement in solving current problems, and in asserting a new democratic policy of freedom, independence, and respect for each people's right to freely choose its road of socioeconomic development. They stressed the importance of the Harare conference of chiefs of state or government and of the decisions adopted to achieve disarmament, settle conflicts, and eliminate sources of tension by political means, to develop international economic cooperation, and ensure peace and security in the world.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zaire believe that the United Nations is the most suitable international forum for a democratic discussions of and for solving the political, economic, and social problems of the present-day world. The two presidents spoke out for perfecting the activity of the United Nations and other international organizations, for their adjustment to the realities and requirements of the present-day world, and for increasing their role in promoting international peace and cooperation.

The SR of Romania and the Republic of Zaire are determined to closely cooperate with all forces acting in the direction of detente, disarmament, and peace and to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and each people's right to independently decide on its destiny.

The two countries will actively cooperate within the United Nations and other international organizations, such as the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement, in order to increase their contribution to solving the major problems of today, to promote peace and security, and to develop international cooperation.

III

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mobutu Sese Seko expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks which represent a fresh and valuable contribution to deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interest of the two peoples and of the cause of peace, progress, and international cooperation. They stressed the great importance of Romanian-Zairian meetings at the summit level and the decisive contribution made by the accords and understandings concluded on those occasions to expanding and diversifying cooperation between the two countries in all areas in their common interest.

On his own behalf and on behalf of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the Romanian delegation, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed warm thanks to President Mobutu Sese Seko and to the friendly Zairian people for the exceptional welcome and hospitality they enjoyed during the visit as an expression of the feelings of friendship, esteem, and understanding that exist between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu extended an invitation to Mobutu Sese Seko, founder-chairman of the PRM and president of the Republic of Zaire, to pay an official friendly visit, together with Mrs Bobi Ladawa, to the SR of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. [paragraph continues].

The date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels.

Kinshasa, 1 April 1987

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Mobuto Sese Seko, founder-chairman of the PRM and president of the Republic of Zaire.

Ceausescu Toast at Congo Dinner

AU061028 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast" at dinner in his honor given by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and president of the Republic of the Congo, in Brazzaville on 1 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade President,

Comrades and Friends:

On behalf of my wife and myself, I wish to thank you for the invitation to visit the People's Republic of the Congo, for the cordial, friendly reception we were extended, and for the appreciation that you, Comrade President, have made here of Romania, of the Romanian people, and of its peace and cooperation policy.

I take this very pleasant opportunity to convey to you and the population of the People's Republic of the Congo a warm salute and my best wishes of progress and prosperity.

I want to thank you for the welcome we enjoyed in the capital of your country, to thank the working people and the population of Brazzaville for their warm reception and welcoming manifestations. All this is to us an expression of the ties of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the population of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The visit we are paying to your country bespeaks the good ties of friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples, as well as the common wish to further expand them in various areas. I am convinced that the visit and the talks we have started today, like the understanding we will reach, will give fresh impetus to the mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries.

We are in the People's Republic of the Congo for the second time. We are glad that we will be able to learn new things about your people's work and their achievements on the path of independent economic and social development. We appreciate the Congolese people's effort to liquidate the heavy legacy of its past colonial and imperialist rule, to safeguard and consolidate its national independence, and to ensure its manifold progress. As friends, we wish you new and ever bigger successes on this path.

Two years ago, you visited Romania where you saw something of the Romanian people's work and achievements on their socialist development path. Our people are fully committed to their wide-ranging development plans and programs that will contribute new and important successes to increase the economic and social potential of the country, and build the multilaterally developed socialist society. [paragraph continues]

Aware of the fact that these outstanding programs -- like the development programs of all countries -- can be implemented only in peace and tranquility, we take action for a policy of peace, cooperation, and security worldwide.

The international situation continues to be very grave and complex. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, intensifies. Conflicts persist and even grow in various parts of the world. The gap between poor and rich countries is widening as a result of the world economic crisis, of the colonialist, imperialist policy and of the financial policies of the international capital.

Considering these grave facts, one can arguably assess the halting of the arms race, a passage to effective disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, and the defense of the peace and lives of people as fundamental for our time.

Romania supports the proposals for the phased-out elimination of nuclear arms until the end of the century. We were and are for a separate, unrelated -- not interdependent -- settlement of the various disarmament problems. Consistently pursuing that policy, our country backs the Soviet Union's proposals for a separate approach to the problem of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. It is our view that, with these proposals as well as with those that the United States made, everything should be done for an early accord on the abolition of medium-range missiles from Europe as a first step to eliminating nuclear weapons from the continent and to the complete liquidation of nuclear arsenals.

Since nuclear arms concern all people, we think that all states should make greater efforts to contribute to the elimination of nuclear arms worldwide.

At the same time, action should be taken to cut conventional weapons. Romania decided -- in a national referendum -- to unilaterally cut by 5 percent its arms, troops, and military spending starting last year. This is evidence of its unwavering desire to do all for the achievement of disarmament, for the building of a better and more just world free from arms and wars. We think that by reducing arming and military spending accordingly, tremendous material and financial resources could be saved and used to solve the economic and social problems of each country, and particularly to assist the developing countries in their efforts toward progress.

We believe that all should be done to eliminate the threat and use of force from international relations, to solve all conflicts in various parts of the world only by peaceful, negotiated means.

You, Comrade President, spoke at length about the difficult situation the African countries are in. Indeed, the economic and social position of the African countries -- like that of all developing countries -- has continued to deteriorate in the past few years as a result of the old imperialist and neocolonialist policy. Starting from this fact, we may say that, today, the basic problem of those countries is to ensure their independent economic and social development and eliminate their underdevelopment status as soon as possible. This requires that efforts be made to strengthen cooperation among African countries -- among the developing countries in general -- to ensure their multilateral progress, strengthen their independence, and raise the living standards.

It is true that the developed capitalist countries want to retain their old privileges, maintain the African -- and other -- countries in a state of dependence. But it should be said, loud and clear, that this situation cannot last. Neither the African nor other developing states can be pushed aside, to the periphery of history. [paragraph continues]

Anyone who thinks otherwise lags behind historical developments. People who have become independent -- like the African people -- no longer wish or accept to be prevented from fully taking part in settling problems. However, I wish to stress that all African countries, the developing nations, and all the people who won their independence should strengthen their solidarity and take action for their right to a free and independent development. The developing countries make up the majority of mankind. United, they can change the international situation.

The Romanian people have always expressed their active solidarity with the fight of the African people for the liquidation of colonialism and for their free and independent development. We are firmly for the African peoples' growing cooperation and unity. We think that the OAU has an important role to play in that respect because it can significantly contribute to further cooperation among states of the continent, concerting their efforts to strengthen their independence and reach political settlements on problems existing between some of them.

You, Comrade President, in your capacity as current OAU chairman, can significantly contribute to that, and we wish you success on that line. Everything should be done to ensure that the OAU is active in economic and social growth, in the consolidation of the independence of African people.

We state our full solidarity with the Namibian people's fight under SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] leadership for national independence. We firmly condemn the acts of aggression of the racist regime of South Africa against the neighbor independent states and most resolutely urge an end to the racist and apartheid policies, as well as free access for the majority population of that country to the political and social life as a whole.

Romania supports and firmly works for a global settlement of the underdevelopment problems, and for a new international economic order that should create the conditions for faster progress for all countries -- the ones lagging behind first of all -- for a stable and balanced growth of the world economy. We think that an international conference should be called under UN aegis with the participation of developing and developed countries to reach agreement on the eradication of underdevelopment and the achievement of the new international economic order, including the global settlement of the developing countries' external debt problem.

We believe that a just and durable resolution of the major problems of the world today requires the active and equal participation of all states, whatever their size or social system in international life.

We attach great importance to the growing role and contribution of the nonaligned and developing countries, of the small and medium-sized countries to the promotion of the policy of independence, cooperation, and peace worldwide.

I wish to emphasize the good cooperation between Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo at the United Nations and other international organizations and state my conviction that it will continue to further develop to mutual benefit, in the interest of peace, understanding, and detente around the world.

With this conviction, I invite you to toast:

-- your health, Comrade President,

-- the progress and welfare of the friendly Congolese people,

- the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples,
- the health of you all,
- to peace.

Romanian-Congolese Communiqué

AU071401 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

["Joint Romanian-Congolese Communiqué" on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's 1-3 April visit to the People's Republic of the Congo; all Congolese names and titles in paragraph seven are as published]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of the Congo from 1 to 3 April, at the invitation of Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

During the visit, the president of the SR of Romania and the delegation that accompanied him showed great interest in the achievements of the Congolese people. The distinguished Romanian guests enjoyed a warm and cordial reception, as an expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship existing between the two peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu laid a wreath at the Marien N'guabi Mausoleum.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu held official talks with Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, on bilateral relations and current international issues. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister of the government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the SR of Romania; Gheorghe Cazan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Colonel-General Iulian Vlad, deputy minister of interior; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nicolae Zbarcea, charge d'affaires of the SR of Romania to the People's Republic of the Congo; and Mircea Constantin, director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

For Congo: Ange Edouard Pongui, prime minister of the government; Francois Xavier Katali, minister of rural development; Antoine N'Dinga Oba, minister of foreign affairs and of cooperation; Poaty Souchlati, minister of trade and of small medium-sized enterprises; Servais Obiaka, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to the SR of Romania; Basil Ykouebe, diplomatic adviser to the president of the republic; Pierre Ngaka, ambassador, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation; Ngoulondele Mongo, director general of State Security; Norbert Moitsinga, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation; Younous Madsengue, general secretary of the Ministry of Industry; and Nguengue Motse, director of the Ministry of Trade.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the development of traditional Romanian-Congolese relations of friendship and cooperation and reasserted their determination to continue to develop these relations, in keeping with the fundamental interests of the nations. During the talks, particular attention was paid to the importance of summit meetings in implementing these developments.

The RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation and militant solidarity existing between the two parties and with the active role they play in developing Romanian-Congolese relations of friendship and cooperation.

The two presidents agreed on further developing the commercial exchanges and on expanding economic cooperation between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo in the fields of joint interest, such as: oil and gas, agriculture, mining and power, wood processing, construction, public works, and others.

During the visit, a protocol was signed on developing economic and technological cooperation and on increasing commercial exchanges between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo, in order to give a new impetus to bilateral economic relations.

During the mutual exchange of views, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo expressed deep concern about the current international situation, which continues to be very serious and complex as a result of the arms race, the existing conflicts and hotbeds of tension, the policy of interference in domestic affairs of other countries, the colonialist, neocolonialist, and racist policy, and the world economic crisis, whose consequences are mostly felt by the developing countries.

The two presidents examined the situation in Africa and noted the progress made by the African people in their struggle for freedom, independence, and socioeconomic development, in expanding their cooperation, and in strengthening their unity of political actions in Africa and in the international arena. Likewise, the sides expressed concern with the serious situation that is confronting Africa today.

Reviewing the situation in southern Africa, the sides condemned the inhuman policy of apartheid pursued by South Africa and denounced this country's continuous aggressive actions against the neighboring independent countries. In connection with this policy, the sides expressed the two countries' permanent support for the struggle waged by the South African people.

Regarding Namibia, the two presidents expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South-West African People's Organization, their only legitimate representative, and stressed the need for international measures in order to carry out as soon as possible the application of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the OAU, for the independence of this country.

The sides reiterated the importance of urgently taking compulsory and general economic sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa.

As regards the critical economic situation in Africa, the sides favor the organization of the 13th extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on addressing the continent's economic problems. The sides also noted the need for the international community to fulfill its commitments regarding Africa.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo stressed the important role played by the OAU in solving African and international problems.

The two presidents examined the situation in Europe and spoke out for the achievement of agreements which could lead to the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe, as soon as possible.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Denis Sassou Nguesso expressed their hope that the current all-European meeting on security and cooperation in Europe being held in Vienna will adopt real measures that could lead to appropriate agreements in the field of implementing nuclear and conventional disarmament, strengthening confidence, expanding commercial exchanges, and developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation among all the countries of the continent.

The two presidents spoke out for the establishment of a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans and in other parts of the world.

The two countries' presidents expressed concern about the persistence of the hotbeds of tension and the extremely complex situation existing in the Middle East. They stated that a just and lasting peace in that region must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories it occupied after the 1967 war, on the recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian state, and on guaranteeing the independence and sovereignty of all the countries in that region. In connection with seeking overall solutions to the problems in the Middle East, the two presidents spoke out for an international conference, under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two presidents reasserted the need to halt the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is a threat to peace and international security and firmly spoke out for peaceful solutions to this problem.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo thoroughly examined the international economic situation and noted that, currently, more than ever, efforts should be increased in order to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order. In this respect, the two presidents spoke out for the organization of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all countries, both developed and developing countries.

Referring to the issue of foreign debt, the presidents of the two countries expressed the firm will to do all they can in order to enhance the role of the United Nations in seeking overall political and economic solutions to this problem.

The two presidents reiterated the positive role played by the Nonaligned Movement countries in finding solutions to serious international problems and in promoting a new and democratic policy of freedom and independence. Within this context, the sides stressed the importance of the Harare conference of the heads of state and government and of the resolutions adopted for finding peaceful solutions to the problems posed by the hotbeds of tension, for implementing disarmament, and for ensuring international peace and security.

The presidents of the two countries expressed their deep concern with international tensions as a result of the arms race.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Denis Sassou Nguesso noted that, in order to safeguard peace and security of nations, the major requirement is to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The two presidents spoke out for implementing a comprehensive program of disarmament which should lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons and the substantial reduction of conventional weapons, forces, and military expenditures.

The sides reiterated the need to generally and completely prohibit nuclear tests, to refrain from any action of militarizing outer space, and ensure that it is used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The SR of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo believe that the important material, financial, and human resources which would be released by reducing arms, troops, and military expenditures could be used for solving each country's economic problems and for giving support to the efforts made for the socioeconomic progress of developing countries.

Within this context, Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, highly valued President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives to proceed — as of 1986 — to a 5 percent cutback of Romania's arms, troops, and military expenditures.

The SR of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo believe that actions should be taken to enhance the role of the United Nations in international affairs, ensuring peace and security, finding peaceful solutions to conflicts, and developing socioeconomic cooperation among member countries. The two countries speak out for the democratization of that organization and adapting it to the realities of the contemporary world.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the identity of viewpoints on the issues discussed and with the results of the visit. They highly valued this summit meeting as a decisive event and a very important contribution to deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, in the interest of peace, progress, and international cooperation.

The president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed heartfelt thanks to President Denis Sassou Nguesso for the warm and fraternal reception they and their delegation enjoyed during the visit they paid to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu extended Comrade Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, an invitation to pay an official friendship visit to the SR of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Brazzaville, 2 April 1987

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of the government

RENOVICA CHAIRS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD220357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session chaired by Milanko Renovica, discussed the material for a session of the LCY Central Committee on the ideo-political questions of realizing the tasks of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the 13th LCY Congress in the development of agro-industry and promoting socialist, self-managing socioeconomic relations in agriculture and in the village. As reported, it was pointed out that through increased activity of all social factors it is necessary to change the situation in agro-industry and overcome the delays in the development of production forces and socialist self-managing relations in this area. This can be achieved only through a consistent and comprehensive realization of the stabilization program and the LCY policy as a whole, and primarily through strengthening the material position of the organizations of associated labor and by making them capable of carrying out business on the market, by increasing production, income and exports on the basis of the growth of work productivity and increased efficiency of economic activity.

At the session, stress was laid on the need to undertake comprehensive measures and social activities to more radically change the situation in agriculture, to realize the orientation about the priority that agriculture should be given in socioeconomic development, and to ensure that through the economic system and economic policy, and through the activity of social subjects, agriculture is given an equitable economic position in relation to other economic branches, and that agriculture develop in accordance with the demands of the domestic and world markets and modern technology and with the application of real economic categories. The LC and all socialist subjective forces should fight for the orientation that farmers, cooperative and other organizations enjoy the same socioeconomic position and represent an integral and equitable part of associated labor based on self-management principles.

The Presidium endorsed the draft conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on the tasks of the LC in the development of agro-industry and socialist self-managing relations in agriculture and the village. In this connection, the Presidium concluded that the draft conclusions should be discussed in the central and provincial committees, in appropriate organs and organizations of the federation, republics and provinces, and that the draft conclusions should be reexamined in various ways and discussed in a number of organizations of associated labor of agrocomplex and cooperatives. Starting from the results of these discussions, the draft conclusion will be developed and prepared for the next session of the LCY Central Committee. At the session, the Presidium also stressed the need to strengthen the action on dealing with the current economic problems in organizations of associated labor in agro-industry, on the development of socialist, self-managing relations and on the realization of other tasks of the stabilization program and the 13th LCY Congress.

WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE AT KRALJEVO WAGON FACTORY

LD212103 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1851 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Kraljevo, April 21 (TANJUG) -- The workers of one of the four production plants of the wagon factory in the Yugoslav city Kraljevo returned to work after a 24-hour strike, but those in the remaining three continue striking.

The reason for the work stoppage, which began yesterday morning, were the March wages which were 10 to 20 percent lower than the ones in February. This was the result of the implementation of the new laws the Yugoslav Parliament, at the proposal of Premier Branko Mikulic's government, adopted at the end of February, and which peg the wages directly to the work productivity of the enterprise.

At a number of rallies and meetings with the factory management and the regional political officials, the metal workers of Kraljevo made return to work conditional on raising the March wages to the February level, and set out that if wages are being limited, then the same should be done with the prices.

The implementation of the new laws, i.e. pegging the incomes to productivity, was the motive behind 121 work stoppages in Yugoslavia at the beginning of the year. According to official data, a total of 21,232 workers took part in the strikes, or one-third of one percent of the overall employed in Yugoslavia.

BORBA CALLS LABIN COAL MINERS 'UNREALISTIC'

AU212017 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 87 p 5

[Zvonko Tarle report: "'Strike Breakers' Did Not Go in the Pit"]

[Excerpts] Labin, 15 Mar -- The miners of the Istrian coal mines in Labin have not been going to the pit for 8 days now. According to the official view of the Presidium of the Intercommunal Conference of the Rijeka Trade Union Federation published yesterday, workers' demands are unrealistic and out of step with society's total efforts for economic stabilization. To give concessions to miners would mean causing catastrophic damage to the application of intervention measures. The miners are, however, persistent while the work stoppage costs 7 billion old dinars every day.

This is why the Istrian coal mines' Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection came to the following conclusion: "The situation is the work organization is such that sociopolitical organizations, self-managing organs, and the organization's management have exhausted all possibilities and can no longer guarantee the material security nor the security of people who are willing to perform the most necessary duties on maintaining the pit." [passage omitted]

We visited miners in their accommodation next to the Tupljak pit. We had the opportunity to see that they really live on the edge of human dignity. They stay in the hotel, in which there are about 130 single men whose families are mainly in Bosnia and Hercegovina, for free. The workers agree to live in impossible conditions so that they could save more money for their families. In addition to that the workers eat in the miners' canteen, which costs them about seven million old dinars. Two thirds of this amounted is refunded. But our reporter could not help thinking that their lives are extremely difficult. [passage omitted]

The miners Committee for All People's defense and Social Self-Protection, which informs Labin sociopolitical organizations about the situation in the coal mine, states at the end of its report that a workers' organized march to Labin has been attempted and that one group did in fact go while all others dispersed.

As far as we know, and this was confirmed in the town, there have not been any incidents or peaceful demonstrations. [passage omitted]

On Monday 13 April a group of 25 miners tried to enter the pit to return to their work, but as we were told by the Presidium of the Intercommunal Conference of the Rijeka Trade Union Federation, they were prevented by other miners. [passage omitted]

FEDERAL OFFICIALS RECEIVE 33 PERCENT RAISE

AU210934 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 87 p 3

[Dj. Kesic report: "Officials Get 33 Percent Increase"]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 Apr -- The personal incomes of those employed in the federal organs and organizations were increased 33 percent retroactively from 1 January this year. The increase for officials was today verified by the SFRY Assembly's Administrative Commission while the same increase for other employees in the federal organs and organizations should be verified tomorrow by an appropriate body in the EEC.

This increase, as was stated in the Administrative Commission, is in accordance with the latest intervention "Law on Personal Incomes" and other current regulations because adjustments in the personal incomes of those employed in the federation are made on the basis of the third quarter of 1986. [passage omitted]

LC EXPELS UNIVERSITY LECTURER, WARNS OTHERS

LD212058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Osijek, 21 Apr (TANJUG) -- By a unanimous decision the municipal committee of Osijek LC has decided to expel from the LC Dr Ante Lauc, senior lecturer at Osijek Faculty of Economics, and one of the signatories of the so-called Solidarity Funds. Lauc was a member of the organization's initiative committee whose goal according to general political view, was to assume the role of an opposition party to the LC and to other sociopolitical organizations.

At its session the municipal committee also decided to mete out the ideopolitical measure of special warning on Dr Tibor Karpati, professor at Osijek Faculty of Economics for lack of criticism, and his protectionist and opportunist behavior in his capacity as chairman of the Council of Comrades of the Faculty of Economics basic LC organization, which had the task of establishing the extent of Ante Lauc's political responsibility. His conduct led to the Council of Comrades proposing that Ante Lauc be given merely the ideopolitical measure of warning.

The Faculty of Economics basic LC Organization however opted for a stricter ideopolitical measure of warning.

The Faculty of Economics basic LC Organization however opted for a stricter ideopolitical measure of final warning which was not accepted by Osijek University LC committee and the municipal LC committee, who insisted that there is no place for Ante Lauc in the League of Communists. A working group formed by the municipal LC Committee carried out a detailed examination of the political responsibility of members of the Council of Comrades, whose conduct was also assessed as lacking criticism and being opportunist.

Drazen Pandzic, member of the Council of Comrades, was, as a result, punished with the ideological measure of a warning, while Branko Novak and Dragoslav Manojlovic were given the ideological measures of comradely criticism.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES SECURITY, CRIME

LD201702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 20 Apr (TANJUG) — The political and security situation in Kosovo is still burdened with the activity of the internal and external enemy. This activity mostly takes the form of propaganda and subversion, with the intention of harming security. Activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism is prominent, as well as activity of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism.

This was stressed today by Rahman Morina, provincial secretary for internal affairs, at a session of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous province of Kosovo, in a discussion of a report on the work of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs last year.

According to Morina, the security situation in Kosovo is most seriously burdened by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure. Commenting on the difficulties faced last year by the security service in Kosovo, Morina stressed that the problems affecting the economic and overall development of the province also helped the activity of hostile forces and opponents of our system.

With the measures against Albanian nationalists and separatists in the country, we have, to a good measure, severed the link with extreme Albanian emigres, which has been reflected in the decline of their activity. We have also been preventing the distribution of hostile propaganda material. Last year 135 people were charged with criminal activity, out of which 59 were from the illegal "Kosovo Marxist and Leninists" organization recently uncovered. Morina also said that 280 people had been sentenced for making hostile public statements, possessing material with a hostile content, intranational conflicts and pressures leading to emigration.

Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists, Morina said, directed their activity mainly toward spreading dissatisfaction, a lack of confidence, and uneasiness in order to incite mass emigration and departures from Kosovo.

There are individuals who for a long time have been going from one environment to another, in particular at the time of excesses, and have been organizing gatherings, manipulating the masses, and stressing the need to emigrate from Kosovo, Morina added. Therefore, he concluded, besides pressures in the overall climate, the consequences of counterrevolutionary demonstrations and other negative phenomena abound. Emigration is also stimulated by Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists. They act on the line of national division on the premise that in Kosovo there are no prospects for joint living with Albanians. Morina added that within the framework of the propaganda and subversive activity recently, the influence of Chetnik emigres was also felt.

Part of his speech was devoted to omissions in the work of the security organs. A joint commission of the federal, republican, and provincial secretariats for internal affairs discussed 622 petitions and complaints by citizens regarding the work of the security organs, out of which 254 were classified as unfounded. For overstepping their authority and abusing their official position, measures have been taken against (?123) employees.

In their work so far, the organs of internal affairs have not reached the conclusions that funds for purchasing real estate by Serbs and Montenegrins are being provided by irredentists, emigre organizations, or by somebody else from abroad, Morina said.

Last year a total of 1,222 economic crimes were recorded, while criminal acts endangering life and causing bodily harm are on the decline. More than 64 percent of criminal acts, whose perpetrators were originally unknown, have been resolved.

Delegates of the Kosovo Assembly also endorsed a report on the work of the Provincial Secretariat for Justice last year.

ACADEMICIAN LEAVES KOSOVO DUE TO 'HARASSMENT'

LD180413 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 17 Apr 87

[Text] Pristina, 17 Apr (TANJUG) -- About 200 Serbian and Montenegrin nationals from Kosovo Polje and the surrounding villages of Pristina gathered this evening in front of the house in Bresje of Dr Zoran Grujic, who has recently moved from Kosovo. His departure was the reason for the gathering of citizens, who were expressing their displeasure at the fact that their eminent fellow-citizen had had to leave his home allegedly because of various pressures.

The assembled citizens, among whom were also those who were present at last spring's gathering in Kosovo Polje, were addressed by Mitar Balevic, president of the regional conference of the Kosovo Polje LC, who first proposed holding a meeting of the Communists from this area before 25 April. The citizens, however, called for this gathering to be held as soon as possible in the presence of the most responsible people from the Serbian LC Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. It was agreed that a meeting of Communists from Kosovo Polje should take place on Monday, and after this the assembled citizens disbanded peacefully.

In a letter that Dr Zoran Grujic, director of the Agricultural Institute in Kosovo Polje, sent 2 days ago to the SFRY Presidency and other top organs and leadership bodies of the federation, the SR of Serbia and the Province of Kosovo, he complained about the alleged harassment he experienced from members of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs and unpleasant episodes on the occasion of his election as professor at the Faculty of Economics in Pristina. For these reasons, as Dr Zoran Grujic stated in the letter, "I am leaving with a feeling of dejection and deprivation of my rights."

BELGRADE VIEWS HARARE CONFERENCE ON MIDDLE EAST

AU132021 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] The meeting of the so-called Committee of Nine of the nonaligned countries, which will address the Middle East and Palestine question will take place in Harare tomorrow. Among the participants at the meeting is Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs. Nebojsa Jankovic reports:

The meeting of the foreign ministers of nine nonaligned countries to discuss Palestine is one of the most concrete steps taken to put into effect the principal resolutions of the eighth summit, which dealt with greater unity of action of the nonaligned. Fulfilling the mandate of the last summit, the nonaligned countries are beginning the search at the right time for a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis, a process that many observers have described as a race with time. What does this involve?

One possible answer was given by Raif Dizdarevic, who, upon his arrival in Harare, stressed the importance Yugoslavia attaches to the current proposal for calling an international conference on the Middle East. There is no doubt that we are talking about a number one theme that both direct and hidden participants in Middle East events have recently been making comments about. Arab countries point out that this is a modified proposal from (?Faz) which is therefore acceptable. East and West Europe, with understandable nuances, both claim that the proposal can be discussed. The reservations that Washington has been expressing until recently are becoming smaller while Tel Aviv's resistance has become to some extent softer by admitting that in Israel there are at least two views. The first, which is decisively negative, is the view of Premier Shamir, while behind the other, which is cautiously positive, is Shim Peres, minister of foreign affairs.

The PLO is also trying to take a stance which would recognize all realistic peace options. In that sense it is encouraging that just before the PLO National Council meeting in Algeria, Yasir 'Arafat and until recently hard dissident [as heard] George Habash met for the first time in many years. In such a forest of signs it is not easy to find one's way and experiences from the Middle East indicate that one should not be too much of an optimist. Nevertheless, the fact that the nonaligned countries have joined the latest phase in searching for a peace solution is in any case encouraging. Not because the nonaligned are a force, which would, through the logic of power, succeed in imposing regional solutions, but because of the nonaligned countries' moral authority, which could under certain conditions tip the scales which direct the course of events toward a lasting and total peace in the Middle East.

DJILAS DISCUSSES GORBACHEV, USSR FOREIGN POLICY

AU201337 Rome ANSA in English 1041 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, April 20 — Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas described the rule of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as "a new stage in the history of the Soviet Union" when he stopped in Rome to give interviews to the daily LA REPUBBLICA and to the Socialist party organ AVANTI Sunday.

"At the centre of Gorbachev's actions," Djilas said, "is economic modernisation, and this is impossible without a certain amount of political liberalisation. In order to do this, he is trying to gain the support of the intellectual world, of those people who can help to excite a little enthusiasm in a notoriously passive population".

Speaking to an AVANTI journalist, Djilas said that he was not expecting great changes, however. "The problem is that the Soviet system is rotten, and it will become more so, despite Gorbachev. But there is still vitality in the rulers of the Soviet Communist Party, because it is a class with an imperial position, and with imperialistic ambitions, which wants to maintain the privileges of its power".

"This goes directly against decaying system", Djilas continued. "Gorbachev will improve the system to a certain extent, he will modernise it, he will provide it with some technological advances, he will give some power to the managerial class. But he has absolutely no intention of changing the system".

Djilas dedicated himself to Soviet foreign policy in his REPUBLICA interview, maintaining that the idea that continuing the arms race would bring about the downfall of the Soviet Union is wrong. "However, he said, "It is impossible to talk seriously about Soviet disarmament until some internal political problems have been solved".

"Gorbachev would like to make some changes", the dissident claimed. "For example, I think he would like to withdraw his forces from Afghanistan, but I do not think that the Army agrees, and he would only withdraw if he did not create even more problems for himself by doing so. In Nicaragua, too, he would like to stop arming the regime, and put it off with excuses, but he would not pull out, because he would lose his great power status".

Milovan Djilas was a leader of the Yugoslav resistance, alongside former President Josep Broz Tito, and served as deputy prime minister of the country from 1945 to 1954. He was subsequently expelled from Yugoslavia for his criticism of the bureaucratisation of the regime.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM U.S. TRIP

LD191147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG) — Colonel-General Zorko Canadi, Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, returned to Belgrade today after having spent several days on an official friendly visit to the U.S. Armed Forces. During his visit to the United States, Gen Canadi and the SFRY Armed Forces delegation were received by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

On this occasion, marked by an open and cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed questions of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the United States and the SFRY. Current cooperation was assessed as successful and it was stated that all the basic prerequisites exist for its further promotion. The questions of interarmy relations were discussed in a more concrete way by Gen Canadi and his host, Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, and other high-ranking U.S. military officers.

The visitors from Yugoslavia also toured a number of U.S. military units and establishments. This visit by the SFRY Armed Forces delegation to the United States was assessed as contributing considerably to further promoting relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY
REPORT

Contents unchanged

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY
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Inter-African Affairs

Central Africa

Burundi

Cameroon

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Congo

Equatorial Guinea

Gabon

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Madagascar

Mauritius

Seychelles

Southern Africa

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Botswana

Lesotho

Malawi

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